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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1875. NO. 128.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial
NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

### Sergeant-at-Arms Beamish to be Investigated.

### He Libels a Member in His Scranton Paper.

### BILL TO BE REPORTED REPEALING THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

### The House Agrees to Hold Afternoon Sessions.

VARIOUS BILLS PASSED FINALLY BY BOTH BRANCHES.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 4, 1875.

The following bills passed finally: To punish the carrying of concealed weapons; to release foreign insurance agencies from giving duplicate notices of places of business.

The following passed first reading; To authorize borough councils to vacate streets, subject to an appeal to court; requiring recorders to keep general, direct and adsectum indexes; supplement to the act creating an insurance department; providing for the incorporation and regulation of Insurance Companies (which Mr. Chalfant denounced as intended to wipe out mutual insurance companies); authorizing turnpike companies to surrender to townships parts of their roads. Supplement to the act for the forfeiture of charters of railroad and turnpike corporations; to establish a musical school at Philadelphia; to prevent the sale of liquor near soldiers' encampments.

Mr. Cooper offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Judiciary committee to report a bill protecting all persons in the right to acquire useful trades.

The Senate confirmed O. H. Miller, as State Librarian, and J. B. Epping, of Pittsburgh, as a notary.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Albright—To provide for the transfer of awards of arbitrators, liens and proceedings thereon; also, relative to bail for the stay of execution, where the bail is well as narrow gauge, less than fifty miles in length, but the Senate was against him; and the discussion indicated that enough narrow gauge enterprises have already sprung up in various parts of the State to enlist the interest of a majority of the Senators.

Two bills on second reading, to-day, called out a great deal of discussion, and the debate imparted life to the Senate for the first time this session. The first was a bill to make the county in which they originated responsible for costs in such cases as have had their venue changed by special acts of Assembly. It was finally amended so as to apply to the costs and expenses of such suits which would have been legally chargeable to the county in which the case originated if the venue had not been removed. In that shape it passed. The second bill was one to punish as a misdemeanor the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons with malicious intent. Mr. Dill tried to get on an amendment exempting the carrying of fire-arms by persons on a journey, but failed. Mr. Rockwell then tried to strike out the provision that a jury may regard the finding of a concealed weapon upon a person as evidence of a malicious intent to use it; but this also failed, and after adding "razors" to the list of prohibited weapons, which includes pistols, stung-shots, handy-billies, dirks, or any other deadly weapon, the bill passed to third reading. The bill is a transcript of the local laws now in force on the same subject in Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Lawrence.

The bill relative to foreign insurance agencies, which passed second reading, is intended to remedy superfluous legislation upon the subject. One law now requires foreign insurance agencies to file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate of their place of business, where legal process can be served upon the agents of the companies; and the Insurance law requires the same notice to be filed with the Insurance Commissioner. The pending bill is to repeal the first of these requirements, so as to exact but one certificate.

The Free Pipe Line bill was reported, to-day, with amendments. It will not be acted on for some time. The Constitutional amendments proposed by the Constitutional Commission were also reported, in the shape of a joint resolution. If this bill is acted on at this session, it will have to lie over until the Legislature meets which will be chosen in 1876, the Constitution requiring that all amendments, if acted on favorably in the Legislature in which they are first proposed, shall be afterward submitted to the Legislature which shall be first thereafter chosen; and if adopted therein, shall then be submitted to popular vote. The amendments, consequently, cannot be adopted before 1877.

The following bills were also reported favorably from committees, and will come up on first reading to-morrow (Thursday) or next day:

To validate certain conveyances made by married women.

To authorize the judges of the several courts to fix the number of the regular terms of the said courts and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for the returns of constables, aldermen and justices of the peace to the same.

Declaring all promissory notes containing a confession of judgment or a warrant of attorney to confess judgment negotiable paper.

To prevent the unlawful taking and using of the horse, carriage or other property of another, and to punish the same in cases where such taking and using does not amount to the crime of larceny.

To enable the sheriff of any county wherein a jury wheel is in use, and has become unfit for use, to remove the contents of said wheel and place the same in a new wheel.

To authorize the change of venue in criminal cases.

Defining the limitation on prosecutions for forgery.

To provide a remedy for irregularity in the sealing up of jury wheels, and in the custody thereof.

For the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

For the codification of the laws relating to the insane.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs on the public roads for the use of horses and cattle. SPECIAL.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

FIGHTING IN THE NORTH—SUCCESSES OF THE ALFONSISTS.

Herald Cable Special.

PARIS, February 4.—The following has been received from the *Herald* correspondent at Villada, February 2d:

General Moriones entered Noain, eight miles from Pampluna, by the road from Sanguesa, to-day, with 20,000 men. He will enter Pampluna to-morrow and probably unconditionally. Considerable skirmishes the rear, having now turned that important position. The Carlists numbering 3,000 men, are at Sanguesa. They held the Sanguesa road, but outgeneraled, Moriones making believe that the principal attack would be made at Caraseal, where they are concentrated, while Moriones advanced on the other road. At Monreal the fighting was very severe. There are no accounts of the killed and wounded. Moriones suffered severely. If Caraseal is attacked the movement will probably be followed by the capture of Puenta la Reyna. The attack upon Estella will then be renewed upon the battle ground of Murzua. The battle is only really commencing, and it is impossible to predict the results. The Carlists are abandoning Villada, and will rejoin their main army to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF PUENTA LA REYNA—ALFONSO GETS HIS BAPTISM OF FIRE.

MADRID, February 4.—The Alfonsists have captured Puenta la Reyna at the point of the bayonet. Their victory was complete, and they are now within six kilometres of Estella. The village of Puenta la Reyna was set on fire by shell and destroyed. King Alfonso was under fire for the first time, in a skirmish at Oteiza. General Loma defeated the Carlists yesterday at Cestona, ten miles south of San Sebastian, after five hours' hard fighting. He captured cannon which he will use for the defense of Caraseal Pass.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 4—Steamships American and Elysia, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅞. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107½; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 102¾. New York Central 93; Erie 20¾; preferred 46¾. Sugar 29s 3d for No. 12 D. S., spot; 28s 6d afloat.

PARIS, February 4—Rentes 64 francs.

LIVERPOOL, February 4—Cotton firm; middling upland 7 27/32d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 9,000 American. Lard 63s 6d. Pork 80s. Shoulders 38s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 52s. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 35s 3d@ 35s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 4—Refined petroleum, 22 francs.

### SENATORIAL BALLOTING.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, February 4.—The vote for Senator, on joint ballot to-day, stood: Ramsey 54, Lochiel 51, Davis 32, Pillsbury 8, scattering 8. This is much the largest vote Davis has received. His accessions were from the Democrats, but it is believed he will not get enough from this or any other source to do him any good.

West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., February 4.—The ballot, in joint session to-day, stood: Johnson 27, Walker 22, Brannon 15, Price 15, scattering 6.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Samuel F. Hersey, a member of the present Congress and elected to the next, from Maine, is dead.

Ex-Governor and Senator Wm. A. Buckingham died at his residence in Norwich, Connecticut, last night.

The steamer Schiller, from Hamburg, has arrived at New York; and the Siberia, from Liverpool, at Boston.

Prince Philip, Duke of Saxony, was married yesterday to the Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians.

The saw and shingle mill of Shoemaker & Handy, at Nemayzo, Michigan, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000; insurance $7,000.

A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne *Gazette* says Bismarck is suffering from a nervous affection. It is rumored in the upper House that the Prince will resign his authority after his sixtieth birthday. The *Gazette* does not give entire credit to the last statement.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Illinois last evening elected Rev. Dr. James De Koven Bishop of the diocese. Dr. De Koven was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1831. He graduated from Columbia College in 1851. He was rector of the church in Delafield five years, and in 1859 became Warden of Racine College, which position he has since occupied.

The committee of the Minnesota House of Representatives appointed to investigate the attempted bribery of a member, named Ingerson, by W. H. Dyke, to vote for Ramsey for Senator, has made two reports. The majority report transmits the evidence but makes no recommendation. The minority report finds Dyke guilty of making an offer of five hundred dollars to Ingerson. No member of the committee believes that Ramsey had any knowledge of the transaction.

LONDON, February 4—Steamships American and Elysia, from New York, arrived out.

## XLIII CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1875.

Mr. SCOTT presented the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature favoring an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House bill to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers. Passed.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the concurrent resolution to repeal its twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses of Congress. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 18.

He said the existence of this rule subjected the country to great danger. After consultation with a number of Senators, he had determined to offer the following as a substitute for the motion to repeal: "No objection to the reception and counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State shall be valid, unless such objection is sustained by the affirmative vote of the two Houses."

Mr. THURMAN moved that the resolution of the Senator from Indiana, to modify the rule, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that it might be perfected in the committee room, which was the proper place to first consider it, and not here in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. EDMONDS said he thought, in a matter of so much importance, ample time should be allowed to consider it, and he hoped the motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections would be agreed to.

Mr. MORTON said he had no objection to such reference, but there were but twenty-five working days of the session left, and he thought it would be a crime on the part of Congress to adjourn without repealing or modifying the rule.

The motion to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was then agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would move to take up the Steamboat bill after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. MORTON presented the memorial of the Board of Industry of Canneiton, Indiana, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river. Referred.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented the memorial of the settlers on the Indian reserve lands, in Emmet county, Michigan, praying Congress to provide measures to secure them in their homesteads. Referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

There was again an immense crowd collected in the galleries of the House this morning, to witness the close of the debate and final action on the Civil Rights bill.

The proceedings were opened by a personal explanation from Mr. LAMAR, in denial of a statement made in the Washington *Republican*, this morning, in which it was alleged that in an altercation yesterday between Messrs. Butler and McLean, the latter had reached his hand behind him to grasp a pistol.

Mr. BLOUNT spoke against the bill, as an entire annihilation of State rights.

Mr. SENER defended the legislation as the only Republican member who had voted against the motion to suspend the rules so as to establish a new rule by which the Civil Rights bill could be passed. He had stood by his party in all other matters with all the ability and power which he possessed, because he believed it was the only party that could give to the country a solid and honest administration. He believed he was not disappointed in believing that when the passions of the hour had passed away it would be accorded to him that he had done his duty as he understood it. He opposed the Civil Rights bill in accordance with the views of the people of his district. He had been defeated for Congress in 1874, although he had received within fifty of the whole colored vote of the district, and he was only defeated because, at the last moment, a rumor was circulated that, under the spur and lash of party discipline, he might yield his honest convictions and support the Civil Rights bill. The Republican party, in forcing this bill, was attempting to do by legislation what never had been done by legislation, that was to correct and cure prejudice. [The attention of the House was given in a marked degree to Mr. Sener's remarks.]

Mr. E. R. HOAR spoke in favor of the bill. He did not believe that the bill, if passed into a law, would produce any very great immediate effect for good or for evil in the Southern States, but the value of the act was similar to that of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS insisted that the time had come when Congress could say that the law should be no respecter of persons.

Mr. STANARD said that he would vote against the bill in all its details, because he did not believe it to be in the interest of colored people or of white people. He believed that it would work inextricable damage. He did not believe that a majority of thinking, careful colored people were in favor of it.

Mr. CAIN said the colored people controlled the whole school system of South Carolina, and they had not a mixed school in the State, except the State college.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, asked him what he thought would be the effect of the passage of the bill on the school system of the South.

Mr. CAIN replied that if the United States Government passed the law and insisted on obedience to it, there would be no trouble at all. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HYNES asked him if he did not believe that in every Southern State controlled by the Democratic party, the whole common school system would not be abolished, rather than have mixed schools.

Mr. CAIN replied that he did not know that he could not judge the Democracy. [Laughter.] He believed that the colored people were willing to accept anything necessary for the welfare of the country. Secure to us, he said, our liberty; secure us peace; give us justice, and we have no restrictions on us; and we ask no more of the American people. [Loud applause from the colored crowd in the galleries, and from Republican members on the floor.]

Mr. CHITTENDEN opposed the bill.

Mr. WHITE advocated his own substitute, as against either the Senate or House bill, and said that he occupied a middle ground between the friends and enemies of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. CALDWELL protested against the bill in any of its forms or phases, and argued that the colored man needed no additional protection.

Mr. ELDRIDGE protested solemnly against the proposed legislation. This and kindred measures were only for the benefit of unprincipled carpet-baggers and unscrupulous politicians, who would make merchandise of all the rights of the colored race and of their body and souls, if they could thereby keep themselves in control of place and power.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, although he acknowledged that it was a foregone conclusion that to-day's sun would set upon it as the law of the land. Men on the Republican side had been dragooned into its support. Its success had been in a manner accomplished by a bloody and revolutionary invasions on the time-honored rules of the House. It had been born in malignity, would be passed in defiance and violation of the Constitution, and would be executed in violence and in bloodshed, as he feared.

Mr. HALE, of New York, objected to the last sentence as impertinent, and, generally, having been reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk, the Speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary decorum.

Mr. BROWN, continuing his remarks, said that he regarded the bill as part of the machinery to be set in motion for the campaign of 1876. He believed that a deep-laid conspiracy had been formed for the overthrow of constitutional liberty. "You men," said he, "who propose to pass this bill, have been weighed in the balances and been found wanting."

The SPEAKER informed Mr. Brown that he must address the Chair.

Mr. BROWN—Address you, your conduct in his and other matters [Laughter at the effect of Mr. Brown's obedience to the Speaker] reminds me of a passage in Junius, where he described a tyrant as having received notice to quit, breaking the furniture, putting the house in disorder and doing all he could to vex the landlord. Mr. Speaker, the South is broken, it lies in helplessness and despair, with homes dilapidated, villages wasted, its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity? If your magnanimity could be reached, it will now not be moved by some sense of justice? In 1872, by a conspiracy between the Attorney General and Kellogg and a drunken Federal judge, the sovereignty of a State was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently one of your generals entered legislative halls, as Cromwell entered the English Parliament with Colonel Pride, and ruthlessly expelled the occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the Southern people to destruction, to "give them to the eagles." The general sets on the scene and A Federal general steps on the scene and sends a dispatch to the world that the people of that State are banditti. We have heard it echoed elsewhere. We have seen thieves and murderers and night-riders. The clergy of that State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it; the business men and Northern residents have denied it; a committee of your own House (a majority being Republicans) has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of the men but of the language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own home from respectable society; whose name is synonymous with falsehood; who is the champion, and has been such on all occasions, of fraud; who is the apologist of thieves; who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him, imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself? In Scotland, years ago, there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "burking."

The SPEAKER—Does the Chair understand the gentleman to be referring in this language to a member of the House?

Mr. BROWN—No, sir; I am describing a character who is in my mind's eye.

The SPEAKER—The Chair understood the gentleman to refer to a gentleman of the House.

Mr. BROWN—No, sir; I call no names. This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to-day throughout the world it is known as "burking." If I was to desire to express all that was punishment in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it "butlerizing." [Sensation.]

The SPEAKER (interrupting Mr. Brown)—The gentleman did not deal in good faith with the Chair. He did not answer in good faith the question addressed to him.

Mr. HALE, of New York, insisted that Mr. Brown's language be reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk.

While the reporter was writing it down the excitement in the House was at red heat.

The SPEAKER took occasion to remark, further, that he had not been paying close attention to what the gentleman from Kentucky had said, and had addressed an inquiry to him, which had been answered either deceptively or evasively, the Chair could not tell which. It would have been inexcusable in the Chair to have permitted such language to be used, and his exemption rested on the express reply of the gentleman from Kentucky.

The report of Mr. Brown's objectionable remarks having been read from the Clerk's desk, Mr. HALE, of New York, offered a resolution that, in that language, as well as with the prevarication by which the gentleman was enabled to continue the utterance of the language, the gentleman from Kentucky was guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House and merited the severest censure of the House, and that he be now brought to the bar of the House, in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and there be publicly censured by the Speaker in the name of the House.

Mr. DAWES offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Hale's resolution, viz:

*Resolved*, That John Young Brown, a member of the House from the State of Kentucky, be expelled from the House for a gross violation of the rules and privileges of the House, in the use, on the floor, of the language just read by the Clerk, and for falsely stating to the Speaker of the House that he did not refer to any member of the House.

Mr. HALE declined to yield for Mr. Dawes' substitute, and moved the previous question.

Mr. COX (to Mr. Hale)—You cannot force this thing on the House. There has been provocation for what the gentleman from Kentucky said.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. HALE said he regretted the necessity of offering the resolution, as his connections with the gentleman from Kentucky had been always kind. He had been shocked and pained by what had occurred to-day, and nothing but the belief that it was imperatively necessary that the House should vindicate itself and its rules, would have induced him to offer the resolution.

After an exciting debate, Mr. DAWES asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky desired to speak now.

Mr. BROWN (rising and speaking with great deliberation), said that this was the first time that evasion or prevarication had ever been attributed to him. He always spoke in plain terms, susceptible of no misunderstanding, and he was willing to stand by the record.

Mr. DAWES would inquire of the gentleman from Kentucky whether he has any remark to make in regard to the character of the language which he used.

Mr. BROWN—I stand by the record. [Sensation.]

Mr. E. R. HOAR said that whether the Commonwealth of Kentucky would feel indignant at the language used by one of her representatives, he did not feel certain; but he knew the Kentucky character for manliness and truthfulness to be such that that Commonwealth would spurn a man from its borders who, for the sake of getting successfully through a personal attack upon a fellow member, would falsify when he was called upon by the Chair.

Mr. LAMAR—I have only one reply to make to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Hoar), and that is with great respect. [A pause.] After consideration, I will not make it. I will just say, however, that he has used, with reference to the gentleman now on trial, language that I think required neither courage nor courtesy for a man to use. [Sensation and ingressing excitement.]

Mr. HOAR—I ask that Mr. Lamar whether he meant to impugn his courage or courtesy.

Mr. LAMAR—I do not; but I say that the remark which the gentleman made did not require an exhibition of either, and in my opinion does not comport with the high character which that gentleman bears.

Mr. HOAR—What remark do you allude to?

Mr. LAMAR—To the expression of the word "falsification."

Mr. HOAR—I said that the question before the House was whether the gentleman from Kentucky had falsified. I have made no statement that he did.

Mr. LAMAR (courteously)—Then I withdraw the remark and beg your pardon. [Applause.]

Mr. HALE said he had not only desired to see whether the members on both sides would not stand up for the decorum of the House, but had also desired to give the gentleman from Kentucky (Brown) an opportunity to express regret. That gentleman, he was sorry to say, had not availed himself of that opportunity. On the other hand, in presence of the House, he had reiterated and reaffirmed the position which he had taken. He (Hale), however, thought his (Dawes') resolution would gain no support from the Democratic side of the House, and now, said he, rather than have my resolution fail for want of aid from that side, I withdraw it and call for the previous question on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York (Hale).

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked to have the word "prevarication" struck out of the resolution and the word "evasion," as used by the Speaker, substituted for it, but there were objections made to it by many Republican members.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 92, nays 162.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale was then adopted—yeas 161, nays 79.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who had sat motionless during the whole proceedings, now rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation. Unanimous consent was given, and he proceeded. The courteous and manly defense of the occasion seemed to call upon me to make no observation, although a gentleman of the minority was engaged in hunting up and publishing the misstatements of his country various supposed shortcomings and wrongdoings of mine, under circumstances which prevented my replying to them. In the history of a Republican party and of the Constitution, and would be executed in violence and in bloodshed, as he feared.

Mr. HALE, of New York, objected to the last sentence as impertinent, and, generally, having been reduced to writing and read from the Clerk's desk, the Speaker ruled that it did not transcend the limits of parliamentary decorum.

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Mr. BROWN—Address you, your conduct in his and other matters [Laughter at the effect of Mr. Brown's obedience to the Speaker] reminds me of a passage in Junius, where he described a tyrant as having received notice to quit, breaking the furniture, putting the house in disorder and doing all he could to vex the landlord. Mr. Speaker, the South is broken, it lies in helplessness and despair, with homes dilapidated, villages wasted, its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity? If your magnanimity could be reached, it will now not be moved by some sense of justice? In 1872, by a conspiracy between the Attorney General and Kellogg and a drunken Federal judge, the sovereignty of a State was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently one of your generals entered legislative halls, as Cromwell entered the English Parliament with Colonel Pride, and ruthlessly expelled the occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the Southern people to destruction, to "give them to the eagles." To the flames and fire did the eagles."

A Federal general steps on the scene and sends a dispatch to the world that the people of that State are banditti. We have heard it echoed elsewhere. We have seen thieves and murderers and night-riders. The clergy of that State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it; the business men and Northern residents have denied it; a committee of your own House (a majority being Republicans) has given it its solemn and emphatic contradiction and nailed the slander to the counter. Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one—I speak not of the men but of the language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people should come from one who is outlawed in his own

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### The Reciprocity Treaties.

### STEAMBOAT BILL TO COME UP IN THE HOUSE.

### TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

### The President Again at the Capitol.

### Necessity for Legislation on Southern Affairs.

### Progress of Debate on the Civil Rights Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1875.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The unanimity of the Senate in rejecting the Canadian Reciprocity treaty is construed by Senators as finally disposing of that question, and that the only way for that country to enjoy the benefits of trade with the United States, will be to become part of them.

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty

now before the Senate meets, with favor in the light of strengthening the foothold of the United States on that island. In the present condition of the finances, however, there may be some hesitation, as its passage will involve an annual loss of some four hundred thousand dollars to the revenues from sugar alone.

The Steamboat Bill.

Immediately before the adjournment of the Senate to-day notice was given that a motion would be made to take up the Steamboat bill. This is the same measure considered at last session. Senators Conkling and Boutwell will continue their opposition.

Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

The order transferring the supervisors of Internal Revenue to other districts than those in which they have been serving, has created quite a stir. A number of these officials are now in the city using their efforts in connection with members of Congress to defeat the execution of this order. There is nothing as yet to indicate any change of programme. There is a statement that the parties here have been advised to repair to their new posts forthwith or send in their resignations.

Tax on Tea and Coffee.

The Committee on Ways and Means discussed the revenue question at some length to-day. The petitions from all parts of the country against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee are so numerous that the committee are now almost inclined to drop that idea. The committee have requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to give them the benefit of his views to-morrow.

Proposed Action on Southern Affairs.

The President again visited the Capitol to-day and had an interview of an hour with Senators Scott and Morrill, of Maine. The President, during recent conversations, has expressed extreme solicitude at the delay attending the action of Congress on Southern affairs. He thinks that the recent information renders legislative action more imperative now than ever. The reports received from the military commanders in the Southern parties of the Union indicate considerable uneasiness among the people, and the President feels justified in so fortifying himself that he may not be powerless in the event of disturbances or unlawful proceedings of any kind during the adjournment. There are evidences of disturbances of a political character in other States than Louisiana and Arkansas. The President, while experiencing considerable embarrassment in his present attitude, feels that during the session of Congress any disorders would be promptly provided for by any needed legislation, but without Congress in session and without specific action, his position would be one of increased embarrassment. No recognition of the Kellogg government, in Louisiana, or any special governmental organization in Arkansas, will relieve the question in his mind. He desires some action by Congress more general in its scope, which will cover all possible contingencies. The views of the majority are at present so diverse that it is not only impossible to determine how the question will be met, but it is feared that considerable time and labor will be required before a measure which will answer every purpose can be agreed upon. Steps will be taken forthwith to ascertain the prospect action, and to that the purpose to sit it out when it comes into the Senate.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The discussion of the Civil Rights bill will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and how long it shall continue has not been determined. General Butler will have the closing speech, and an impression prevails that he will be very bitter, in view of to-day's occurrences.

### The Dead-Lock in the House of Representatives—The Original Civil Rights Bill and Substitute.

Special Dispatch to the Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1875.

At 10:25 A. M. on Friday the House of Representatives, after a continued session of forty-six hours on the Civil Rights bill motion of Mr. Ward, Republican, of Illinois, adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday. This was accomplished by the votes of nineteen Republicans who co-operated with the Democrats. The object of the adjournment was effected to avoid, as intimated by Democrats, that on Monday, if Wednesday's session lasted tell that day, they would demand the reading of the Journal, which would include each of the seventy-five roll calls. The Republicans in the House, by their consideration for the minority, demonstrated their observance of parliamentary law and usages. They have demonstrated that the object of the Democrats in the introduction of dilatory motions, was nothing more than to obstruct legislation.

That the readers of the COMMERCIAL may fully appreciate the measure which lead to the dead-lock in the House of Representatives, we give the bill in full. Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bill to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whoever, being a corporation or natural person, and owner, or in charge of any public inn; or of any place of public amusement, or of any common carrier of passengers for hire; or of any public conveyance on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; and also of common schools and all institutions of learning, or benevolence supported, in whole or in part, by general taxation; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude: *Provided*, That if any State, or the proper authorities in any State having the control of common schools or other public institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions giving equal educational advantages in all respects for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions, such schools and institutions shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section, so far as they relate to schools and institutions of learning.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State: *And Provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial, district, or circuit courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, and commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination in the other cases: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing by law to any person, by reason of this act or otherwise. And any district attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required and directed for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs; and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such district attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such district attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which now or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other cases in said Supreme Court.

The scene in the House during the discussion of the new rule to control dilatory motions was of the most exciting character. The galleries were crowded, and every one manifested the most intense interest. The rule is the same as already reported. DEB. R. R.

### SEVERE WEATHER.

### A Western Railroad Train Snow-Bound—Terrible Storms—Longer Thermometers Wanted.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1875.—A Dubuque special to the *Post and Mail* states that the last westward-bound passenger train on the Iowa Central Railroad stuck fast in a snow-drift about seventy miles from Dubuque, and that thirty passengers were aboard without food or fuel. This morning a relief train was started out to relieve them assistance. Terrible storms have prevailed in that section for three days, the thermometer ranging from 21 to 29 below zero.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1875.

THE KEMBLE-DANA LIBEL SUIT.

The trial of the libel suit of William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, against Charles A. Dana, of the publication in the Sun of alleged libellous charges affecting the character of the plaintiff—damages laid at $50,000—was begun in the Supreme Court, before Judge Curtis. Jurors were selected with great care, both sides exhausting their challenges, and the unusual proceeding of challenging every juror to the favor was resorted to. Before the case opened, efforts were made to settle without a trial. Plaintiff, after the jury was empannelled, stated that, not having brought the suit for the sake of money, he was willing to give defendant should make a full retraction, to allow judgment to be entered for mere nominal damage. Defendant declined in any event to allow judgment against him, but was willing, if the suit was discontinued, to retract the charge that the plaintiff had received money. This not being satisfactory, the case proceeded.

RATES OF WEST-BOUND FREIGHT.

After the adjournment of the Railroad Conference last evening, the general freight agents of Eastern trunk lines met for a preliminary consultation as to the rates to be adopted, and agreed to leave them at the dollar basis adopted January 20, for west-bound freight. The Western freight agents will be requested to establish, without delay, their tariff on east-bound freight.

### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

During Friday, for the the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, southerly winds, lower, followed by higher temperature and possibly rain on the coast. For Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, north to east winds, lower, followed by higher temperatures and clear weather, except rain on the Western coast, subsequently extending northward. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer, southerly winds, higher temperatures, clear and partly clear-weather. For the Lake region, falling barometer, southeast winds, warmer, clear or hazy weather. For the Lake region, falling barometer or higher barometer, southwest winds and warmer, clear weather, with occasional local snows. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, lower, followed by higher temperatures, diminishing northwest to southwest winds and generally clear weather. The Lower Mississippi will rise slightly.

### ANOTHER WHISKY MURDER.

Man Beaten to Death in Lawrence County.

[From the New Castle Guardian, February 4.]

A disturbance that resulted in the death of Louis Vosler occurred at the house of Vosler, in Neshannock township, on Saturday night. It seems from the evidence at the Coroner's inquest that Vosler had been to town in the

# The Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

MACAULAY says of the philosophy of the ancients that it never marched, it only marked time. The *Post* is a great admirer of ancient philosophy.

WE PUBLISH, this morning, a communication from an officer who served in the Confederate army, but is now a Union man, giving his opinion of affairs in the South. It will repay perusal.

EXAMPLE is contagious. In the pending suit of New York city against TWEED, for the recovery of a portion of the money of which he robbed it, *he* demands to be furnished with a bill of particulars.

IT IS affirmed that nine-tenths of all the skilled laborers in this country are of foreign extraction. No more cogent argument in favor of technical education could possibly be adduced, than is contained in this fact.

SENATOR CARPENTER was a salary grabber. He voted for the grab, and defended it, and that was the cause of his defeat. Save for that forbidding feature in his record he would probably have been elected on the first ballot. There is a profound lesson in all this.

MR. BEECHER is reported to have characterized TILTON'S evidence as "a slimy, slippery series of lies." He should have left this unsaid until called to the witness stand. If TILTON'S tale is false, he can be prosecuted for perjury; but if his relation is true, then, revolting as it may be, it was yet a necessary one for him to tell.

THERE will be red-skin Grangers, anon. The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to report a bill extending the homestead laws to Indians. This will confirm such entries as have already been made, and give an opportunity to all Indians who desire to enter on the pursuits of civilization to do so. They will be able to obtain farms at Lo prices.

THE leading Democratic paper of New England says of the rebel generals GORDON and COCKERELL, that "their alliance with the Democratic party is one of principle and not of expediency." Unquestionably. The simple fact that both of them fought steadily in the interest of rebellion and slavery from the beginning to the end of the war, is sufficient proof of this.

A REPORT from Washington says: "There is some talk of the Democrats voting and working against the tariff bill." The purpose is likely; and in this connection we observe that the *Post* is, apparently, beginning to throw out, in the shape of quotations, anti-protective feelers, by way, probably, of preparation for the Democratic free-trade campaign of 1876.

IT IS predicted that the present upward movement in gold will reach 120 before it stops. We shall not be surprised at this. More than two-thirds of our annual gold production has left us within the last three months. The only wonder is that gold has not advanced more than it has. With the present heavy export of that metal the prospects of specie resumption seem faint enough.

ONE of the most reputable and credible witnesses before the New Orleans Investigating Committee is about to file with the committee, it he has not already done so, depositions showing that seventy negroes were butchered in the Grant parish massacre, and that fifty-nine bodies were dumped into one trench by way of burial. And yet there is no murder or intimidation in Louisiana!

THE St. Louis *Republican* considers it a "promise of peace" that the South is sending "not ex-secessionists, but ex-confederates, to Congress; not its old politicians, but its new military leaders." Inasmuch as every one of these "military leaders" fought for four years to carry out the ideas of these "ex-secessionists," it is somewhat difficult to discern the exact point at which this promise comes in.

THE constituents of ALEX. H. STEPHENS are becoming exceedingly anxious to hear from him on the Southern question. Up to the present time he has defended the administration in its course, and they say they want to know whether he defends it still. If he does they will ask him to resign his seat in the next Congress, without any nonsensical Union heresies from any one.

ON TUESDAY six vessels arrived at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, bringing 28,000 bags of coffee, containing 3,924,000 pounds, valued at about $900,000. This is the largest amount received in one day for a long time. There are a number of other vessels similarly freighted, on the way to the same port. The secret of these heavy importations is, that the present Congress is expected to restore the duty on coffee, in which case those interested will reap a rich reward.

IF THE Boston *Post* is really sincere in its statement that "a more shallow and loud-resounding effort has not been made in these modern days," than the late Louisiana speech of Senator CONKLING, it is certainly a little singular that that paper should not have considered it requisite to devote its leading editorial essay to the subject, in two successive issues. "Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?" The supercilious affectation of the *Post* is overdone.

HERE is one illustration of the manner in which the administration vents its "hatred" upon the people of Louisiana. During the outflow of the lower Mississippi, last spring, there was issued in that State, during a period of one hundred and eighteen days, under the authority of an act of Congress, 2,089,622 rations of pork, 2,931,668 rations of corn meal, 168,300 rations of hard bread, and 2,962,240 rations of beans; enough, the Commissary of Subsistence says, to have fed 26,270 persons daily during that time.

THE chances for a Republican victory in New Hampshire next month, and in Connecticut a month later, are reported to be quite favorable. Those two New England States redeemed to Republicanism this spring, would do much toward letting the gas out of the Bourbon balloon, and putting an end to the wild talk of the Democrats about sweeping the country in 1876. It is to be hoped our friends in those States will make the fight a vigorous and earnest one.

No shrewd actor now travels in the South without having the play of Richelieu in his repertoire. When, as the Cardinal, he says, "Take away the sword; States may be saved without it," he has time to go out and count the evening's receipts before the applause, which "rises and falls, swells into thunder, and dies away, only to rise again," finally subsides.—*Chicago Times.*

There is also another passage in the same play, which reads something like this: "Remember my grand maxims, first employ all methods to conciliate, failing these, all means to crush." But perhaps this is omitted from the Southern stage editions of the drama.

THE libel suit of Hon. W. H. KEMBLE, ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, against CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, is on trial in New York. The cause of the action is an article which appeared in the defendant's paper in March, 1872, reflecting in the grossest and most scurrilous manner on the honesty of MR. KEMBLE as a State official. Defamers are generally cowards, when pushed to the wall; and when the case was called, DANA offered to "retract," upon certain conditions, which, not being satisfactory to the prosecution, were promptly rejected. This reckless calumniator of better men than himself now stands an excellent chance of being made to pay roundly for his sport.

AMONG the sufferers in Kansas are some fifty French people, men, women and children, who appear to have been the victims of a regular swindle on the part of one of their compatriots named GEORGE DE PARDONNET. This man passed himself off in France as a special agent of the State of Kansas to encourage and direct emigration into that State. He told them that they would need no money wherewith to establish themselves in Kansas; that they would not only obtain work immediately on their arrival, but houses free of rent ready to receive them, and that a committee of emigration on the ground would take charge of them and provide for all their wants; all of which statements the simple people, ignorant of the world, fully believed. The consequence is, they arrived at Louisville, in Kansas, at the beginning of winter and are dependent upon others for food and clothing. Their neighbors seem to have been as kind as could reasonably be expected, but these poor French people are necessarily subjected to great suffering, there are so many needy persons in Kansas. An appeal in behalf of the French emigrants has been made to the French in New York.

## THE COST OF AN INCOMPETENT LEGISLATURE.

It costs, in round numbers, $500,000 to hold a regular session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The salaries and mileage of two hundred and fifty-one members, and the salaries and mileage the officers of the two Houses, cost $350,000, and the items of postage, printing the *Legislative Record*, and other incidental expenses, will cost the remaining $150,000. We are therefore safe in treating the cost of a regular session at half a million of dollars.

For this large sum the State deserves to receive a proper attention to its interests and necessities from those to whom or for whom it incurs so great an expense. The members of both Houses certainly owe to the State whose interests have been confided to their hands, that attention to the various projects of legislation proposed which their importance demands.

Yet what do we see? The Legislature has now been a month in session, and what has it done? It has passed two laws, one a general bill, and the other a local one, for Philadelphia, and it has passed a joint resolution to adjourn finally on the 18th of next month. Beyond that, the joint action of both Houses amounts literally to *nothing*. The Republican Senate meets regularly, dis poses daily of the business before it, attends promptly and properly to whatever is submitted to its consideration, and is fully up with its work and its duties. Its members seem to be conscious of their responsibilities, and conscientious in the discharge of them. But what of the Democratic House of Representatives?

That body was captured at the election of 1874, upon pledges and promises of "Reform," that were made so profusely as to deceive the people into trusting those who made them. It met in Harrisburg under a general expectation that the huge promises of "Reform" made by the majority of its members, before their election, would be redeemed, or that an attempt would be made, at least, to show that there was a willingness to try to redeem them. Yet this "Reform" body commenced its session by electing or appointing more officers than the law allows, trusting to chance for the payment of the officers thus illegally put into place, the majority being utterly unable otherwise to satisfy the enormous greed for petty place developed by their victory, and the session thus illegally begun has been protracted, now, for five weeks, without accomplishing anything in the way of legislation whatever. The House has concurred in two bills which originated in the Senate, but beyond that has done literally nothing, except to cover itself with that degree of suspicion which usually results in disgrace.

The history of Pennsylvania is without a parallel to this. No House ever assembled before of which it could be said that it had been five weeks in session without being able to perfect one piece of legislation, or get sufficient public business in readiness to keep itself employed; and we venture to say that no legislative body ever before met at the seat of government that was so utterly incapable of comprehending, much less of discharging, its duties.

It is fair to presume, from the experience of the five weeks which close to-day, that the House does not intend to *try* to face the duties incumbent upon it; but will trifle the public time away until the day of final adjournment, when it will disperse, to the total neglect of the public business. The legislation needed by the State will receive no attention; the wants of the community will be unheeded; and the State will have the privilege of paying the sum of half a million of dollars for the support of a body utterly useless to it through the neglect or incapacity of the popular branch of it.

The responsibility for this state of things must rest where it properly belongs. The Republican Senate has faithfully performed its duty, so far, and stands prepared to do its share of the work which is incumbent upon it. No blame is due, there. Whatever the State has a right to look for, from that branch of the Legislature, will be performed. It is upon the Democratic House of Representatives, alone, that the responsibility must rest. It, alone, is obstructing the public business; and it, alone, is neglecting its public duties.

The failure of this Democratic branch of the Legislature to meet the wants of the State, and its incapacity to adapt itself to the necessities of the situation, come in, happily, to prove how incompetent the Democratic party is to meet or satisfy, or comply with any want or wish of the people. "Reform" is not its vocation. It has been trusted by the people, in this instance, with the work of bringing about salutary changes and inaugurating improved methods of government; and it has responded by greedily grasping at the spoils of office and refusing to do anything else whatever. It is a sorry ending to a delusive beginning, but if the people of Pennsylvania learn from it never again to trust in the lying promises of a party incapable, from its very composition, of accomplishing anything good, the half million spent in learning the lesson will not have been utterly thrown away.

MR. SAMPSON, financial editor of the London *Times* during many years, was naturally reluctant to appear before the public in the character ascribed to him in the case of RUBERY against Baron GRANT. In the testimony taken in the course of that inquiry MR. SAMPSON was represented as the confederate of GRANT in the prosecution of those gigantic financial operations with which his name is identified. In fact, RUBERY charged that an attack upon his trustworthiness which appeared in the *Times* was the result of a conspiracy between Baron GRANT and MR. SAMPSON. The prosecutor indeed failed to establish his accusation of conspiracy, but Baron GRANT placed on the witness stand was forced to admit that in 1871 he had given MR. SAMPSON sums of money to the extent of £2,500 as free gifts. GRANT'S explanation was that MR. SAMPSON having risked his money in speculations recommended by him, he (GRANT) felt bound to indemnify him for his losses. In the meantime—that is, before this trial took place—MR. SAMPSON had resigned his position of money editor of the *Times*, though at the time of the trial the resignation had not yet taken effect. Hence, in response to the statement generally circulated that SAMPSON had been forced from his position by the disclosures of the trial, he published a card in which he asserted that he had resigned the place long before the nature of the RUBERY action became known. But the tenor of this card has been denied both by the *Times'* solicitor and by the *Times* itself in an article on the subject. The solicitor asserts that MR. SAMPSON resigned "under circumstances of considerable pressure," the inference being that, some time before the RUBERY case came up for trial, the manager of the *Times* had discovered or begun strongly to suspect the improper motives which influenced the money editor's treatment of some financial topics. In the article referred to, the *Times* says that "the evidence extracted from Baron GRANT revealed relations between him and our late employee which we have received with mingled astonishment and indignation." The explanation of GRANT that the gifts made to SAMPSON were to recompense him for losses incurred in speculations adventured upon GRANT'S recommendation, seems to the *Times* sufficiently set aside by the fact, that SAMPSON appears to have been the only one thus indemnified of the many persons who must have lost money in the same way.

A man being once detected in such dishonor, it is natural to suspect his conduct in other cases. Now, it is notorious that the agents of the Southern Confederacy spent large sums of money in manufacturing European opinion in its favor, and when one recollects the persistent energy and ingenuity with which, during our war, the money editor of the *Times* labored to weaken and destroy the financial credit of the United States, one can not but suspect that his inspiration may have been the same then as when in more recent times he has helped the speculations of Baron GRANT.

IT IS very remarkable that so many persons, including not a few "able editors," should have been imposed upon by the "mysterious book" advertisement. The offer of a thousand pounds sterling for the book was made in an ordinary hand bill or small poster, such as may be seen on walls setting forth the facts that a dog has been lost or a horse stolen, and that the owner will pay a certain sum of money for the recovery of the animal. Manifestly that is not the mode in which £1,000 would be offered in good faith for a volumn believed to be somewhere in the United States. In the second place, the absurdity of the offer might have been expected to strike intelligent people at once. It is simply inconceivable that the English royal family should attach any importance at this late day to any statements, whether facts or allegations, printed and published a score or scores of years ago concerning one of its members. GEORGE IV., of unsavory memory, would of course occur to every body as the royal personage most likely to be the object of such interest and inquiry. But even in his life-time there was hardly any limit to the freedom, or rather license, with which, in obscure publications, atrocious statements about him were published. Indeed, prominent persons in conspicuous places made him the subject of remarks and insinuations to find terms for which it was necessary to ransack the histories of the later Roman emperors. See, for example, DENMAN'S speeches at the trial of Queen CAROLINE. But the first suspicion of those who thought the "bandbill" a genuine offer of a thousand pounds, seems to have been that the mysterious book must contain something affecting the succession to the English throne, some evidence upon which a pretender might found his claim. Supposing, however, that no "Royal Marriage act" had ever been passed, and that there existed no law of "Protestant succession," what force *could* belong to documents printed in a book unless the originals could be produced, and the originals being produced, what *would* be the use of the book?

Probably, as suggested by SABIN & Sons, the well-known book dealers of New York, the handbill is a mere preliminary advertisement of the republication of one or more of the scandalous memoirs of which GEORGE IV. was the subject. By the publication of "The GREVILLE Memoirs," His Majesty has once more been recalled to the attention of the world. As a specimen of the light in which he is presented by Mr. GREVILLE, take the following passage, vol. 1, p. 131;

"His (the King's) greatest delight is to make those who have business to transact with him, or to lay papers before him, wait in his ante-room while he is lounging with Mount Charles or anybody, talking of horses or any trivial matter, and when he is told, 'Sir, there is Watson waiting,' etc., he replies, 'Damn Watson; let him wait.' He does it on purpose and likes it. This account corresponds with all I have before heard, and confirms the opinion I have long had, that a more contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog does not exist than this King, on whom such flattery is lavished, etc."

And this is the general purport of Mr. GREVILLE'S statements concerning him, although it is evident that the writer had no personal grievance, but was rather in favor with the King.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Talk that tells: Tilton's.

Buffalo proposes to reorganize its Board of Trade on an enlarged basis.

Carpenter built the scaffolding of his Senatorial hopes too high.

The smallpox is prevalent all over Canada. The Dominion is greatly to be pitied.

An exchange says "A New York paper lying before us, etc." Guess it was the *Tribune*.

Philadelphia expects before 1880 to be in receipt of an annual supply of at least a million hides.

There is a mad dog excitement at Louisville, and the editor of the *Courier-Journal* writes on stilts.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "You have heard the security; down with the dust."

Jeff. Davis is said to be sick again. When he dies the average value of mankind will be sensibly increased.

There are 750,000 white men in this country who cannot read. Most of 'em vote the Democratic ticket.

A duty-ful citizen. A. T. Stewart, the great New York importer, has paid $800,000 duties within the last ten days.

The Ohio law granting second trials without show of cause has just been repealed after a trial of fifteen years.

The Senate Pension Committee have reported adversely the bill to grant pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war.

There are not wanting manifestations of a desire on the part of Congressmen for the return of the franking privilege.

The ice crop of the country this year is estimated at $60,000,000. Two-thirds of this will be cool profit to the dealers.

There is probably more heavy lying done to the square inch in the New York *Sun*, than in any other paper in the world.

The Kedive of Egypt is going to establish a Board of Trade. He has probably heard of our new Chamber of Commerce.

California is beginning to figure in the production of hides, as she did in the old Mexican times, although on a larger scale.

The National Guard of California will send a detachment of twenty men to represent the militia of that State at the Centennial.

Melbourne, the capital of the colony of Victoria, Australia, asks for twenty-three thousand feet of space in our Centennial grounds.

The first of the political battles of this year will take place in New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in March, the 9th of the month.

One of the men who were buried in the recent Big Cottonwood snow-slide was rescued alive after being under the snow sixty hours.

And now a new potato disease has appeared in Algeria, which has destroyed over two-thirds of the crop. It is a case of grub eat grub.

A Mrs. Lydia Rotch, of Boston, has bequeathed fifteen thousand dollars for the publication of a new edition of Swedenborg's works.

There is a bill before the Indiana Legislature providing that a majority of the jury in civil cases shall be sufficient to render a verdict.

Judicial punctuation. A man named Colon was the other day committed to prison by a New Jersey judge for a year's full stop.

The New York press is clamoring for separate street cars for women. It is doubtful whether they would be patronized payingly, though.

Schumaker's memory remains lost, but Encke's comet has been discovered. It is now only one hundred and eighty-two million miles from the earth.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather last month for out-door work, forty-nine building permits were issued by the Philadelphia building inspectors.

The whole number of letters and papers mailed at Philadelphia last month was 4,176,980, which is 711,637 more than Boston, and 794,704 more than Chicago.

A growing trade. Of the leather inspected at Philadelphia last year, amounting to 546,949 sides, only 40,661 were foreign, all the rest being domestic.

The Quantrell Raid Claimants is the name of a new society in Lawrence, Kansas. They are arrayed for a raid on Congress for the payment of their claims.

Is the millenium approaching? A young man in Illinois has actually married his mother-in-law, and they are happily living in the old homestead.

Something to boast of. There is a smaller proportion of illiterate persons under eighteen years of age in San Francisco than in any large city in the Union.

The coal business of San Francisco is an important feature in its import trade. There is more foreign coal landed at that port than at any other in the United States.

It was Shakespeare, not Patterson, who wrote:

"——Man, proud man!
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep."

Hereafter, in Illinois, if a railroad conductor finds a gentleman chewing tobacco and expectorating in the ladies' car, he may lawfully "remove him in a careful manner."

Diphtheria is not a new disease, as most people suppose. Washington is supposed to have died of the malady, and it prevailed in England, in epidemic form, as early as the eighteenth century.

The Pittonites of Chicago have surrendered the *Interior*, their organ, into the hands of a compromise party, and all hands have had a jollification over the result. They hope to get Swing back again.

One of Bishop Heber's familiar hymns commences thus:

By coon and possum's shady riff
How sweet the lily grows.

And now it is urged that no shady riff is there and no lily grows in the neighborhood.

New York canal boat owners want the tolls reduced to one cent per bushel on grain from Buffalo to tide-water, and abolished on flour, coal, iron and merchandise, which latter class of freight has passed wholly into the hands of the railroads.

## STATE NEWS.

A Lumbermen's Exchange has been formed at Phillipsburg.

The next State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at Altoona.

Last week Geo. Adams, mail agent, was killed at Houtsdale by being run over by the cars.

The profit realized by carpet weaving in the Lehigh county prison foots up to over $1,000 a year.

In Womelsdorf, Berks county, lives a man sixty years old, who has never tasted fish, flesh or fowl.

Mrs. Elizabeth White, one of the oldest residents of New Castle, died a few days since, aged eighty-six years.

Mr. Samuel Wells, a much respected citizens of Pottsville, died suddenly on Monday, of nervous debility.

Joseph L. McConnell, a prominent citizen of Waynesburg, died suddenly on the 31st ult., aged sixty-three years.

Houses in Reading which cost from $1,000 to $2,500, rent for from $12 50 to $15 a month. Rents there have not come down as much as expected.

Altoona is to have noonday prayer meetings, regularly, under direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. Altoona needs 'em.

Reading boys have a coasting ground on which they glide a mile in two minutes—and the undertakers are making extra preparations to fill orders.

Miss Way, of Unionville, Chester county, found a way to put together two quilts inside of two years, one containing 7,270 pieces and the other 2,178 pieces.

The Barree Forge Works, in Huntingdon county, will resume operations at once. Mr. Robert Speer, the manager, has already put a large force of men at work.

Two young men of Sugar Run, Clinton county, recently ran a barefoot race a distance of a half mile, for a half bushel of apples. They gained their prize without freezing their feet.

The Huntingdon *Journal* says: One of the Greenwood furnaces has been running all winter, and the other will be blown-in some time in March. The company has a large quantity of stock on hand.

The firm owning the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* has been reorganized, and now consists of Gibson Peacock, F. L. Fetherston, Francis Wells, Charles Heber Clark (Max Adeler), and William F. McCully.

William Cree, a farmer in Jefferson township, Greene county, aged forty-five years, fell from his chair and died instantly, on the 1st inst. He had been in apparently perfect health up to the time of his death.

Arrangements are being made for the publication of a Sunday paper in Reading. Charles D. Crutchfield, an experienced journalist, for some years connected with the Pottsville press, is said to be the projector of the enterprise.

Francis E. Samuels, a prominent citizen, and cashier of the Second National bank of Allentown, died at his residence on Monday night, after a short illness. The deceased was for many years Prothonotary of Lehigh county, and held other positions of public and private trust.

A local contemporary, much given to sensational publications, told a cock-and-bull story about "Dick Turpin in Greene county—The Waynesburg stage stopped by masked men and plundered." The Waynesburg *Republican* intimates pretty strongly that the whole story is without foundation.

At Wilkesbarre, on the 1st inst., V. C. Campbell, bookkeeper in R. C. Smith's insurance agency, was arrested for embezzlement, the amount being nearly forty thousand dollars. In the evening he shot himself at the Luzerne House. The ball entered above the heart and passed through the body. He is still alive, but there is no prospect of his recovery.

A peculiar libel case is to be tried before the Chester county courts. A Mr. Wm. Benner posted a notice on his property forbidding a neighbor named Lewis H. Hammond, or his family, from trespassing on his grounds. Hammond retaliated by a similar prohibition of Benner from his grounds, adding the words "as I have only four turkeys left," and therein lies the alleged libel.

There were shipped during the year 1874 from the northern bituminous coal fields of the State the following aggregates in tons:

| | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Blossburg | 391,667 | 382,715 |
| Towanda | 337,664 | 337,973 |
| McIntyre | 212,402 | 138,005 |
| Total | 1,241,133 | 1,258,694 |

This shows a decrease for 1874 of 302,480 tons.

The Sunbury *Daily* learns that on Tuesday evening last Mr. Hugh Caul, one of the most worthy farmers in Chillisquaque township, was instantly killed by one of his horses, which kicked him over, breaking his neck. We have not learned whether the kick broke his neck or whether it broke in the fall. We understand Mr. Caul was dressing a wound in one of the horse's feet at the time of the sad occurrence. He was aged about fifty years.

The stockholders of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company, of the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad Company, and of the Pymole Valley Railroad Company are all notified to meet at the McHenry House, in Meadville, on Friday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Each member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, it is stated, will be entitled to only seventeen copies of the *Legislative Record* this year, owing to increased representation. And this such a hard winter, too! How a member of the Legislature is going to worry through the session with only seventeen copies of that thrilling publication, is a painful problem difficult to solve at this time. Guess some of them wish they had not been elected.—*Norristown Herald.*

James Broderick, one of the original settlers of Summit Hill, was buried at Mauch Chunk on Tuesday. He was one of the party who mined coal for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the year 1820, and was well known throughout the State. He was one of the firm of Hoffman, Bernhart, McClean & Co., who were contractors for mining Lehigh coal from about 1830 to 1840, and was the last survivor of the firm. Mr. Broderick died last Sunday in the eighty-third year of his age.

At West Chester, on Tuesday, a pair of horses belonging to William Howard, of Delaware county, became frightened while being driven by him in a sleigh at the edge of the town. He lost control of them, and the sleigh overturned, throwing the occupants, Mr. Howard, his wife, and a child, four years of age, out on a stone pile. Mr. Howard was fatally injured, his skull being crushed. His wife was badly cut about the face and head. The child's skull was fractured, and he is thought to be dangerously injured.

The *Examiner* says that on Monday there came walking into Lancaster an odd-looking chap, having strapped over his left shoulder a carbine, a tomahawk buckled to his right side, and the hilt of a huge knife peeping up above his sheepskin coat. He was well to the skin, having walked to Lancaster from Parkesburg, Chester county, where he said he resided. He gave his name as William Archer, and gave out that he was going straight through to California, stopping by the way at such places as he pleased, to administer spiritual wisdom to the Indians.

At present there are no soldiers' orphans applying for State care and protection in Pennsylvania. The total number of such orphans now supported by the State is 2,987, while 7,398 have been supported in this manner since the plan was adopted. The cost of the system in 1874 was $450,879 49, against a cost of $467,132 81 in 1873. Of this sum $5,000 was expended in preparing the State normal schools disciharged orphans of suitable age and qualifications for teachers. For the four years of work that remain to be done, there will probably be required $20,000, and this sum added to the amount already expended will make an aggregate of $5,600,000 expended for the purpose.

Charles Williams was tried last week in the court at West Chester, Pa., upon the charge of grossly libeling the pastor and officers of the First Presbyterian church in the borough. The article charges the pastor with gross immorality, and says that he was being tried before a committee of the church, and that although the testimony elicited was so damaging as to create fears that the reverend gentleman would be lynched, there was no doubt but that he would be acquitted. Williams took the stand after the testimony had been elicited for the prosecution, and admitted that he had written the article and sent it to a New York paper, in which paper it was published. He also stated that he knew there was not a word of truth in his statement, and that he had written it for fun and to create a sensation. The bill of indictment contained two counts—one charging him with libeling the pastor, and the other with libeling the officers of the church. The jury found him guilty of both charges.

### Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

To those of our readers who wish to subscribe for a first-class, reliable, Republican newspaper, we would recommend the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It is first-class in every respect, and there is no better or more reliable newspaper published. The latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world will be found in its columns, while the accuracy of its iron, grain, oil and other market reports is unequalled. Considering size and the large amount of reading matter, the COMMERCIAL is the cheapest daily paper published.—*Washington Reporter.*

## PERSONAL.

One of the heirs of Anneke Jans was recently admitted to the Cincinnati poor-house.

Miss Clara Barton, the well-known soldiers' friend, who has been seriously ill at her residence, has recovered sufficiently to allow her to renew correspondence with friends.

Spiteful newspapers that sneeringly speak of Nellie Grant as "Princess," cannot know what a true princess she is. She is a princess on the same plan that an honest man is a nobleman.

Plymouth church has an eye to business. Its Clerk, Mr. Shearman, it is announced, will issue a pamphlet, on the conclusion of the scandal trial, embracing all the testimony and arguments of counsel.

The New York *Star* states that "Mr. Beecher said when he heard that his counsel objected to Tilton's being sworn, 'Nonsense. I want Tilton, Mrs. Tilton, Tom, Dick and Harry, and everybody besides to be sworn, and to tell all they know, or think they know, and be done with it.' Hope it is true, but doubt it.

Beecher seems to have a remarkable facility for placing himself and other people on the edge of things. First we had Beecher on "the ragged edge." According to Tilton's testimony the other day, the reverend gentleman's pastor at another time, edging on profanity, represented himself as "on the edge of hell," and at still another time said of Moulton, "Poor, Frank, he is at the grave's edge."

Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley writes to the Hartford *Times*, correcting a statement of a correspondent of that journal concerning the wife of President Grant. The correspondent charged that Mrs. Grant had "cold manners," and had her friendly notes answered by a secretary. Mrs. Hawley writes that "Mrs. Grant has suffered for years from a severe inflammation of the eyes, which affects her sight so much that she cannot recognize faces unless very near indeed to the person, and this necessarily affects her manner in public, as she often cannot tell to whom she is speaking. Of course, her 'notes of friendship' must be answered by a secretary," for she cannot see to write even to her own children, when they are separated from her. It is not a pity to give so wrong an impression of a kind and true-hearted woman, suffering under so great an affliction? Are there many of us who, under such circumstances, would deserve the praise which all unite in giving her, as a good housekeeper, a good wife and mother?"

### The South as Viewed by an Ex-Confederate Officer.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

In an editorial of the New York *Independent*, dated January 14th, I notice the following in reference to Kellogg: "that Kellogg has never had the slightest legal title to the office he holds," and the New York press, including the New York *Times*, have taken up the same cry. As one familiar with Louisiana, I must beg to differ. If any man is entitled to the office, it is Kellogg. That there was fraud on both sides is probable; but that Kellogg was cheated out of 20,000 votes I have no doubt.

There were whole parishes, largely Republican, that were returned as Democratic, others returned as giving only small Republican majorities, when they should have been large, and yet the New York papers would make it appear that the only rascally party in the South is the Republican. That these papers have been misled by easily duped correspondents is quite obvious. Statements from White Leaguers have more consideration than those of true and loyal men. The statements of White Leaguers in political matters are no more to be trusted than the statements of Ku-Klux or other murderers. The mistake made by the Northern press consists in the strange fact, that statements of desperadoes are taken as facts, and the statements of true men are discredited. The report made by the Chattanooga Republican Convention, last summer, relative to the crimes of the White Leagues, truthful as they were, were not credited by the rebel-pandering New York press, as were the White League New Orleans Committee, sent from New Orleans. In order to get a true conception of the "situation," it must be borne in mind that there is a reign of terror existing throughout the South, especially in Louisiana, produced by the White League; and it is therefore exceedingly difficult to procure evidence favoring the Republican party—white and black Republicans are alike terrified. In conversation with intelligent negroes, I have asked the question, "Do you vote the Republican ticket?" their answer would be: "No; if we vote at all, it would be the Democratic. Not that we would not like to vote the Republican ticket, but we are afraid it would be unsafe to do so." The dishonesty and cruelty of the White Leaguers are not understood by Northern people.

The Democratic State government of Texas is a fraud and usurpation, and yet the Republicans of that State quietly submit to it all. The State Constitution of Texas provides "that the Legislature shall fix the times and places for holding elections, *which elections shall be held for four days.*" The White Leaguers, by force, informed the confiding negroes throughout the State that it was not necessary for them to go to the polls on the first day—they could as well go the second, third or fourth day; but at the close of the first day the polls were closed, and thus the negro was cheated out of his vote, and thus the Democratic party got into power through fraud; hence the State government of Texas is a fraud and usurpation. Such is the policy of that party to secure power in the different Southern States by any means, and then, through intimidation, retain it, as they have already in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, and secure the next President of the United States. Such is the programme, and it is to be feared they will carry it out unless the colored people are protected by the strong hand of the Government. These true friends of the Government and Union must be protected in their lives, property and rights as citizens, or extermination is inevitable. Indeed, extermination is now and has been going on ever since the close of the War. There can be no better evidence than the statement of Phil. Sheridan that between "three thousand and four thousand have been murdered within the last few years." The report of the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee, sent to South Carolina a few years ago, substantially confirmed the fact of the wholesale slaughter of negroes for political reasons; and it is apparent to the disinterested tourist of the South that little is thought of the murder of a negro.

In conclusion, I must add that the opinion of the New York press on the Southern situation is utterly unreliable and untrustworthy. AN EX-CONFEDERATE.


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DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 187 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Messrs. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.

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MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TROTT & HYDE, and the late GEO. B. POTWIN, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, will remove there at once.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Firm of REED & HARRISON, Proprietors of the Star Fire Brick Works, is dissolved by mutual consent February 1st, 1875. W. A. REED retiring. The business will be settled by S. P. HARRISON.

W. A. REED,
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CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.

STEEL BOX AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

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Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

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SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Continually on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AQUA AMMONIA,

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITT USG

FINANCIAL

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

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Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

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ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and since the war Gould has to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Postoffice Box 5036. d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL, - - $300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. EEA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Lloyd, | E. P. Jones,
Wm. Eea, | Hiram Stowe,
Edward Gregg, | R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, | C. W. Hallman,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

OYER'S CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

S. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOUTRH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Correspondents in NEW YORK AND LONDON.

E. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KRESHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans Negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia,

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 P. M. and 12 M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

The S. A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 3:00 P. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with the 3:30 P. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.

STEAMER GENEVA.....CAPT. M. A. COX

STEAMER ELECTOR.....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS

STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS

STEAMER E. BENNETT.....CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati,

EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

R. H. KERR.....Clerk

Will serve as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or C. C. MACKEY, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville,

THIS DAY, February 5—4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

S. SHTMAN.....Commander

WM. HARBISON.....Clerk

Will leave as announced above.

Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, February 11—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

IRONSIDES,

OF GRAY'S IRON LINE,

Will leave as announced above.

Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to

BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, G. H. GIBELST & CO., FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH EVENING, February 4, 1875.

We have numerous inquiries concerning the requirements of the Treasury Department in force in regard to organizing banks under the new Currency bill.

The Comptroller states, in a letter of recent date, that the only restriction removed by the late act is that limiting the amount of circulation by States, all the other restrictions of the original act of June 3, 1864, being still in force.

The fifth section of that act prescribes that associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less than five, who shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the objects for which the association is formed, and may contain any other provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the act of date aforementioned, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business. These articles of association must be signed by the stockholders, and a copy forwarded to the Compiroller of the Currency. The Attorney General has decided that there is no limit to the aggregate amount of capital of banks organized under this act, except as demanded by section seven.

The articles of association must specify the name of the bank, the place where the business is to be carried on, the amount of capital, with the number of shares held by each stockholder, the names and places of residence of each stockholder, and a declaration that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of the act. This certificate must be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public.

Under section seven banks with a capital not less than $200,000 are authorized in cities whose population exceeds fifty thousand. Where the population does not exceed six thousand, banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 may be organized. In all other places the capital must be at least $100,000.

The life of a national bank charter is twenty years, unless sooner dissolved.

There must be at least five directors, one of whom shall be the president. Every director shall, during his term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State one year next preceding their election as directors, and shall continue to be residents during their term of office. Each director shall own in his own name at least ten shares of the stock.

Section fourteen provides that at least fifty per cent. of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business, and the remainder of the capital shall be paid in instalments of ten per cent. per month until the whole is paid in, which payments shall be certified to the Comptroller under oath, by the president or cashier of the association.

Section sixteen requires that each bank, after having complied with the above provisions, and before commencing business, shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States registered bonds to an amount not less than $30,000 nor less than one-third of the capital stock paid in. When a certificate of the foregoing facts has been filed with the Comptroller, it is made his duty to examine into the facts as set forth, and to ascertain whether they have been carried out in good faith, verifying the same by the oaths of the officers and directors.

Section forty-four provides that any bank holding a State charter may become a national bank; that the articles of association may be signed by a majority of the directors of such bank, when articles shall declare that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such change from a State to a national bank.

These are the leading points of immediate interest to those persons contemplating taking advantage of the National Currency law. Full instructions, with the necessary blanks can be had on applying to the Comptroller of the Currency.

—The *Shipping List* has the following remarks on the general condition of business:

"Trade revives but slowly, though the prospects appear more favorable for the spring business season, as a rule, do not look for the great activity and inflation of values that have been the result of previous years. We look for a decided view of the future, and look for a healthy spring trade, and the continuation of prompt payments. The failures in the early weeks of the recent past, there is no doubt, have been caused by the stringency and more rigid calculations will be made, and that merchants and traders generally will be content with more moderate profits. The stocks of leading commodities have been reduced, and production curtailed, and with a tight money market more equitable adjustment of values, and from the great wealth of the country, which shines up bold for sale, there is certainly good reason to look for a better home trade than we have had for the past two years. The farmers and planters last year raised good crops and harvested them at fair prices, and the large yield of cotton in the Southern and West—cotton and wheat—are selling lower than last year, the cost of growing has been less, the large yield will compensate for the diminished prices. Other leading staples of the West, as hogs, corn, &c., are all of more than average prices, and there has not been a season for years where holders generally could so well afford to sell, as in the hands of farmers at present. The major portion of the crops, especially of cotton, is yet in the hands of planters, and if the interests for these to be marketed, money is flowing freely in from every country, and is made freely through the arteries of trade, the good effect of which in good time will be visible in the increased activity of legitimate commerce. That winter, with an active foreign demand for our food staples, and receipts of wheat at the seaboard three to four million bushels per month, but there being but a limited export demand, the surplus of which people have been a mere bugaboo of what they were last season."

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The stock market has been quite active to-day, and the strength of the leading stocks has been quite remarkable. The general impression is that Mr. Drew and his friends have been covering their short contracts, and also that the bears, especially those who have been on the part of outside operators now that prices have been materially advanced, do not feel for control of the Union Pacific Railroad continues, and it is quoted this evening at 69¾ bid, with the impression that Chicago and Ohio and Mississippi has been strong all day under purchases by some of Mr. Drew's brokers. Pacific Mail looks as if it would be carried higher. It has been in good demand all day, with but little offered for sale. There is not so much talk on Change about its worthlessness as there was a few months ago. Lakes and Erie are also strong, both closed at about 25¾, and it is worthy of notice that the same brokers have been buying Chief control of these stocks since the morning. It looks as if we had entered upon an epoch of increased activity in prices, and the Wabash appearing strong. Money remains easy at 6 per cent. on call.

TRADE & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

| | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February 4, 1875. | A. M. | A. M. | M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Gold | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881, coup | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 5-20's, 1862 | 116¾ | | 116¾ | | | 116¾ |
| 5-20's, 1864 | 117 | | 117 | | | 117 |
| 5-20's, 1865, old | 118 | | 118 | | | 118 |
| 5-20's, 1865, new | 119½ | | 119½ | | | 119½ |
| 5-20's, 1867 | 120¾ | | 120¾ | | | 120¾ |
| Registered 6's | 119½ | | 119½ | | | 119½ |
| 10-40's | 114¾ | | 114¾ | | | 114¾ |
| 6's, currency | 118½ | | 118½ | | | 118½ |
| 6's, 1881, coup | 120¾ | | 120¾ | | | 120¾ |
| Currency 6's | 119¾ | | 119¾ | | | 119¾ |
| Pacific R. R. 1st | | | | | | |
| Central & Union Pac. | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| Wabash | 112¾ | | | 112¾ | | 112¾ |
| Adams Express | 65 | | | 65 | | 65 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 63¾ | | | 63¾ | | 63¾ |
| American Express | 61¾ | | | 61 | | 61 |
| United States | 27¾ | | | 27¾ | | 27¾ |
| Erie | 28¾ | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Erie preferred | | | | | | |
| Michigan Central | 74 | | 74 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| Michigan Southern | 87¾ | | 87¾ | 87¾ | | 87¾ |
| Cleveland & Pitts | 85¾ | | 85¾ | 85¾ | | 85¾ |
| Chicago & North'n | 42 | | 42 | 42 | | 42 |
| Do. preferred | | | 90 | 90 | | 90 |
| Rock Island | 104¾ | | 104¾ | 104¾ | | 104¾ |
| St. Paul | 35¾ | | 35¾ | 35¾ | | 35¾ |
| Do. preferred | 78 | | 78 | 78 | | 78 |
| Fort Wayne | 97 | | 97 | 97 | | 97 |
| Ohio & Miss. | 17 | | 17 | 17 | | 17 |
| Union Pacific | 29¾ | | 29¾ | 30 | | 29¾ |
| Chicago & Alton | 93¾ | | 93¾ | 93¾ | | 93¾ |
| Do. preferred | | | | 128¾ | | 128¾ |
| Hannibal & St. Jos. | 24¾ | | | 24¾ | | 24¾ |
| Iron Mountain | 87 | | | 87 | | 87 |
| C., C., C. & I. | | | 88¾ | | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Tennessee, 6ds | 67 | | | 67 | | 67 |
| Do. new | 67 | | | 67 | | 67 |
| South Carolina, April | 50½ | | | 50½ | | 50½ |
| Do. July | 50½ | | | 50½ | | 50½ |
| Missouri 6's | 97 | | | 97 | | 97¼ |

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 85¼ | .... |
| Pennsylvania Central scrip | 100 | .... |
| Reading | 36¾ | .... |
| Catawissa, of N. Jersey | 12¾ | .... |
| Oil Creek, sales | 14½ | .... |
| Lehigh Valley sales | 63½ | .... |
| Hestonville, sales | 12½ | .... |
| Central Transportation | 43¾ | .... |
| Empire Transportation | 54 | .... |
| L., C. & M. Louis., lo. l., sales | 77¾ | .... |

## GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

The general condition of trade was quiet, the cold weather to-day being unfavorable to lively transactions. The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was fully attended, and there were liberal transactions particularly in the grain and produce line. Corn was in slight demand and weak. There were some dealings in wheat at about previous prices. Oats were in strong inquiry, and all that was offered was taken readily at full quotations. We noted the following sales of grain and feed on Change to-day:

1 car red winter wheat.....$1 16
2 cars white wheat.....1 16
2 cars white oats.....65
1 car white oats, per buyers sacks.....66
1 car middlings per cwt.....1 35
1 car prairie hay.....24 00

Produce was moderately active without material alteration from our yesterday's quotations. At the Chamber of Commerce to-day there were some transactions which were, we believe, the first dealings in these articles on Change, 25 bags of clover seed having been sold at $6 25 per bushel, and 10 bags dried peaches, with option of 100 bags, at 8½c per pound. Prime dried apples were held at 7½c. Butter and cheese were steady and unchanged. Apples were firm and in fair demand.

The grocery trade continues rather dull, with little alteration of any material value. Coffees are steady, and sugars seem to be tending upward, an advance having been established in the East. We note no change in our last quotations:

Provisions are experiencing a steady trade, with a moderate jobbing demand. Prices as last reported are unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 970 | Apples, bbls | 45 |
| Corn, sks | 1,360 | Wheat, sks | 1,750 |
| Barley, sks | 250 | Oats, sks | 1,000 |
| Rye, sks | 100 | Butter, pkgs | 40 |
| Bacon, pcs | 1,734 | Bacon, lbs | 75 |
| Hay, bales | 125 | | |

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 5, 1875.

The market for crude oil was steady at the advance previously quoted, and sales were active, at prices a little below the highest market range of the previous day. Refined was strong, and made a sharp advance in the Eastern market, with a corresponding buoyancy of prices manifested here.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 35@1 38½; Union dp $1 35@1 36½; Karns at $1 25@1 27½; Clarion dp $1 21½@1 25; immediate shipment $1 32½@1 36½. Sales were very active, 45,000 barrels having changed hands at Parkers.

REFINED.

There is a strong demand and light stock, which combined with the upward tendency of the Eastern markets, makes prices very buoyant. We quote at 16½@16¾c for standard White on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 13c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 13c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is unchanged. We quote at $1 30 for prime; $1 25 for country.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Journal, 4.—*The Herald* says: The petroleum market in the oil region was feverish yesterday. The dealings were much larger than usual. Sales:

| | |
|---|---|
| 250 bbls, upper creek, spot | $1 52½ |
| 500 bbls, upper creek, spot | 1 55 |
| 500 bbls, upper creek, spot | 1 54½ |
| 700 bbls, upper creek, spot | 1 54½ |
| 200 bbls, lower creek, spot | 1 55 |
| 3,000 bbls, N. Moorhead, spot | 1 55½ |
| 2,000 bbls, Oil City, spot | 1 55 |
| 2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells | 1 27½ |
| 11,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells | 1 32½ |
| 2,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells | 1 28½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells | 1 30 |
| 1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells | 1 33½ |
| 3,000 bbls, Union, at wells | 1 27½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Union, at wells | 1 35 |
| 1,000 bbls, Union, at wells | 1 32½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Union, at wells | 1 30½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells | 1 25 |
| 1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells | 1 29½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells | 1 27½ |
| 2,000 bbls, Relief, at wells | 1 25 |
| 2,000 bbls, Relief, at wells | 1 23½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Relief, at wells | 1 21½ |
| 1,000 bbls, Relief, at wells | 1 27½ |
| 2,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells | 1 25½ |
| 2,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells | 1 23½ |
| 6,000 bbls, Pennsylvania, at wells | 1 37½ |
| 2,500 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivered, lines not specified | 1 50½ |
| 1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified | 1 53½ |
| 1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified | 1 55 |

New York, February 4—Closing 3—Prices are again advanced and ruled higher, through the tone of the creek markets, caused by the rise in the gold premium. Sales are 1,000 bbls regular at 1c, and 15,000 bbls naphta at 9½c; crude in bulk is quoted at 7c spot, and 6¾c for delivery part of the month; refined in cases 12½ @13c for shipment. For Philadelphia delivery, refined is held at 13½c.

Philadelphia, February 4.—Market firm; S. W. 15c; crude, in cases 17c. No sales, and future transactions.

Parkers, February 4.—Market quiet but firm. United at 1 37½@1 38½; Union at 1 35@1 36½; shipment buyers option.

Titusville, February 4.—Market firm at at $1 37½@1 50.

Oil City, February 4.—Market quiet at 41 50.

Titusville, February 4.—Market firm at 41 12½ at wells.

Rouseville, February 4.—Market quiet and firm at $1 35.

Petrolia Centre, February 4.—Market quiet and firm at $1 30.

## PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 4, 1875.

BROWN COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anchor A | 10c | Old Gold | 8½c |
| Eagle | 9½c | Duquesne | 8½c |
| Conewago | 9½c | Magnolia | 8½c |

BLEACHED COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merrimacks | 9½c | Anchor shirting | 8½c |
| Surpass | 9½c | Richmond | 8½c |
| Cabot | 9½c | Ellerton | 8½c |
| Conestoga | 9½c | Mourning | 8½c |
| Cleveland | 9½c | Cochecho | 7½c |
| Wamsutta | 9½c | Dwight Star | 9½c |
| Simpson's | 9½c | Stark A | 9½c |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster | 11c | American | 8½c |
| Manchester | 10c | Bates | 8½c |
| Glasgow | 10½c | | |

DELAINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton | 12½c | Manchester | 9½c |
| Pacific | 12½c | Atlantic | 9½c |

TICKINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whitaker | 22c | Conestoga C T | 17c |
| Portsmouth | 22c | Conestoga C O A | 15c |
| Conestoga | 20c | Allegheny | 13½c |
| Conestoga Medal | 19c | Allegheny X | 11½c |

BLEACHED COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3-4 Canton | 10½c | Peppered Cloth, 12 oz. | 12½c |
| 7-8 Conestoga | 12c | 4-4 Sudduk | 10½c |
| 4-4 Conestoga | 13c | 7-8 Pepperell | 12½c |
| 4-4 Hope | 9½c | 4-4 Pepperell | 10½c |
| 4-4 Hamilton | 9½c | 5-4 Pepperell | 12½c |
| 4-4 Lonsdale | 12c | | |

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 8½c | Colored Cambric | 8½c |
| Allen's | 8½c | Do. Chintz | 8½c |
| Arnold | 8½c | | |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Carpet Chain | 8c | Colored Carpet chain | 8c |
| Do. | 7½c | Do. | 7½c |
| Cotton Batting | 20@23c | Cotton Twine | 20c |

## GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 4, 1875.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 by 9 | $ 90 | $ 1 75 |
| 10 to 12 | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| 10 to 15 | 1 25 | 2 50 |
| 10 to 16 | 1 50 | 3 00 |
| 10 to 20 | 2 00 | 4 00 |
| 11 to 14 | | 3 00 |
| 11 to 15 | | 3 50 |
| 11 to 16 | | 4 00 |
| 11 to 18 | | 4 50 |
| 11 to 20 | | 5 00 |
| 12 to 15 | | 4 00 |
| 12 to 16 | | 4 50 |
| 12 to 18 | | 5 00 |
| 12 to 20 | | 6 00 |
| 12 to 22 | | 7 00 |
| 12 to 24 | | 8 00 |
| 12 to 26 | | 9 00 |
| 12 to 28 | | 10 00 |
| 12 to 30 | | 11 00 |
| 12 to 32 | | 12 00 |
| 12 to 34 | | 13 00 |
| 12 to 36 | | 14 00 |
| 12 to 38 | | 15 00 |
| 12 to 40 | | 16 00 |
| 12 to 42 | | 17 00 |
| 12 to 44 | | 18 00 |
| 12 to 46 | | 19 00 |
| 12 to 50 | | 20 00 |
| 12 to 52 | | 21 00 |
| 12 to 54 | | 22 00 |
| 12 to 56 | | 23 00 |
| 12 to 60 | | 25 00 |

Assigns over 60 inches in length, and not making a box, will be charged at the rate of 50c per square inch. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for assigns of less than one box. Boxes and packing extra; subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. to the trade.

## IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

February 2.—The hardware business has been quiet during the past week, and prices steady. The price of tin plate has advanced 50c per box, and is now $8 50 net cash, without any concession as heretofore.

The market for manufactured iron continues steady and firm, with a fair demand.

The market for pig continues quiet, the movement during the past week being only moderate in scale. The state of feeling, however, is represented as somewhat improved, and holders are more confident in their views. We quote an advance in Lake Superior charcoal.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months time:

LAK

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

## CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

### Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } Room 24, First National Bank, } PITTSBURGH, PA., February 4, 1875.

| Time. | Bar. | Th'r. | Hum | WIND. Dir. | WIND. Force. | Weath. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A.M. | 30.06 | 39 | 52 | W. | Brisk. | Cloudy |
| 2 P.M. | 29.91 | 13 | 62 | W. | Brisk. | Fair. |
| 9 P.M. | 30.04 | 09 | 57 | W. | Brisk. | Clear. |

Mean barometer....30.28 Highest thermom....19
Mean thermom.....10 Lowest thermom.....9

### Pittsburgh Female College
AND
### Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music,

Next term will open February 4. Call or send to

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., for catalogue.

### The Temperance Alliance.

The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance have formed into reliefcommittees, and will solicit and distribute aid to the poor. The rooms of the Alliance are in Templar's Hall, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, where donations may be sent.

### Severely Injured.

Mr. John W. Chalfant, of Sprang, Chalfant & Co., met with an accident Wednesday night, which will keep him in bed a long time. He was going home from a social gathering, and while passing along Sandusky street he slipped on the ice and fell, fracturing both legs below the knees. He was taken to the office of Dr. Mahon, and after the physician had reduced the fractures, the injured man was conveyed to his residence, on Stockton avenue.

### Confusion of Alarms.

Chief Engineer Crow, of the Allegheny Fire Department, requests, in order to prevent confusion, that no person will turn in an alarm from any box while the alarm therein is striking. The striking of this gong indicates that an alarm has been given from some other box, and it is impossible for two alarms to be sounded at the same time. It was the pulling of two or more boxes at the same time which caused the confusion yesterday at the time of the West Penn depot fire.

### A Considerate Court.

The trial of Horbach, formerly of this city, for murder, at Dallas, Texas, and his sentence to the penitentiary for six years, have already been noticed in our columns. The Dallas *Herald* publishes a card of thanks from Hon. S. Hare, presiding Judge, and Sheriff Barkley, to the large audience in attendance on the trial of Horbach in that city, for their quiet and orderly behavior. We suppose quiet and order on such occasions are so unusual in Dallas that these officers thought it worthy of an expression of thanks.

### Cruelty to Animals.

Michael Dean, agent of the Humane Society made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging a man named Sullivan, a driver on the Pleasant Valley Railway, with cruelty to a mule. The animal, it is alleged, worked in a car when it was not able to perform that required of it. The mule had a split hoof and was lame, and it is alleged when the officer notified the driver. A warrant was issued, but officer Dean was unable to find his man yesterday.

### Allegheny Council Committees.

The Street Committee, last night, transacted the following business:

Ordered an ordinance for the paving of Belmont street; also, an ordinance for grading and paving between Ridge and Lincoln avenues; also, an ordinance for a lateral sewer on South Diamond street.

Approved the pay-rolls as follows: Eastern district, $975 15; Western district, $691 54.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose approved the pay-rolls for January, amounting to $3,543 45, and ordered the payment of bills to the amount of about $1,000.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings decided to recommend an ordinance giving Richard Suttle permission to erect a frame building on Middle alley. No further business was transacted.

### Two Fires in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock, fire was discovered by officer Frank Campbell, in the roof of a house on Federal street, near Jackson, Allegheny. The officer alarmed the inmates of the house, and with their assistance the fire was put out before any damage was done, beyond the burning of a small hole in the roof. The department was not called out. A spark from the chimney caused the fire.

About eleven A. M. yesterday, the roof of the West Penn Railroad depot, on Federal street, took fire from sparks from the stove in the ladies' waiting room. The alarm was turned in from box 35, and immediately thereafter some person pulled another box, which caused the bell to strike "wild." The result was that the fire department wandered around for some time before they found out the location of the fire. The Columbia engine went to Taylor avenue, and finding no fire in the neighborhood, returned in great haste. In turning the corner of North avenue and Arch street, the hose carriage caught in the track of the Pleasant Valley Railway, and upset, damaging the carriage slightly. Mr. Robert Jones, the foreman, was severely stunned by the fall, but was able to limp around shortly afterwards. In the meantime, the Ellsworth engine found the fire and extinguished it before any serious damage was done. Fifty dollars will cover the loss.

### The "Taxpayers."

The Taxpayers' Union held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Bank of Commerce Building. The number of taxpayers present was six. Mr. Kelly presided. After reading the minutes, the Secretary read a document prepared by a Committee of the Union, and addressed "to the public," setting forth the objects and purposes of the organization. This document has already appeared in print. It was adopted.

Captain Ward moved that the Union adjourn till next Thursday at three o'clock P. M.

The Captain said the responsibility of determining the question of the legality of the election of 1874 was now where it should be—in the Courts. It would therefore be best for the Union to wait and see what would be done. As to an election for Mayor it would undoubtedly be held; and whoever was elected at the coming election would certainly be Mayor. Even if the sound-headed people got only five hundred votes he would be Mayor. He did not think there was was a respectable lawyer in the city who thought the election last year was legally held under the new Constitution. It was an easy matter to get opinions from the lawyer's to suit you—if you pay for them. They would found them out to order, so to speak. The Captain continued in the same strain for time, and at the conclusion of his remarks the motion to adjourn was carried, and the "taxpayers" dispersed.

### Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the Common Council chamber, Captain Aull in the chair.

A petition for a change of grade of Fairmount avenue, Twenty-first ward, was read and received,

A remonstrance against the grade, a petition for a change of grade, and a report of the sub-committee on change of grade of Webster avenue, were referred to a sub-committee.

On the following papers action was postponed: Petition for vacation of Bayard street and part of Joncaire street; change of location of Edgerton avenue; establishment of grade of Elizabeth avenue, and resolution for survey and preparation of plans for an approach to the Thirty-third street bridge.

An ordinance to vacate two unnamed streets in the Twenty-third ward was referred to the Engineer.

A petition relative to an unauthorized change of location of Hazelwood avenue was read, and it was ordered that the Clerk be directed to prepare an ordinance for the location of Hazelwood avenue, from the Monongahela River to Four-mile Run road.

The January pay-roll, amounting to $666 75, was approved.

A bill for transportation of the Survey Corps, up to January 1st, 1875, was read, and the Clerk ordered to prepare a resolution for the payment of the same.

It was ordered that the Engineer prepare and report to Councils, at their next meeting, a plan of location of Spruce street, from Grandview avenue to Virgin avenue.

Adjourned.

## The Power's Run Insurrection.

Dr. Hostetter's Army Captured by Legal Process.

The Railroad Company Again in Possession.

THE PIPE CONNECTION TORN UP.

The Leaders of the Conduit Force Held to Bail for Riot—The Laborers Released on Their own Recognizance—Judge Sterrett as a Police Magistrate—Lawlessness Must be Met with a Heavy Hand.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we foreshadowed a movement on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against the Columbia Conduit Company, and to-day we can announce the complete success of the plan. John H. Hampton, Esq., solicitor of the railroad company, gets the credit for the little piece of strategy, which resulted in the capture of Dr. Hostetter's entire force at Power's run, the repossession of the culvert, and the removal of the connecting pipes.

THE PROCEEDING.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, under the constitution and laws, are *ex officio* justices of the peace within their judicial district, and can take cognizance of all criminal matters brought before them. Under the extraordinary circumstances surrounding this case—a body of organized men, acting in concert under a recognized head, and armed and equipped for an unlawful purpose, having taken forcible possession of property not their own, in defiance of law and in contempt of the decision of the courts—an extraordinary remedy was demanded, if it were possible to obtain such. With this view, Mr. Hampton concluded to apply to Judge Sterrett, believing that the gravity of the situation fully justified the proceeding, wherein the President Judge is required to act as a public magistrate. This is the first case of the kind ever brought under the law referred to, in Allegheny county, and or believe the power has been rarely exercised in the State. The laws have been so grossly violated of late, as in the Buena Vista riots, the Power's run disturbances, and other proceedings of a riotous and insurrectionary nature, and so little has been done toward punishing the offenders, that it is high time the power and dignity of the law should be asserted. Judge Sterrett, in entertaining the proceeding, has been actuated by a high sense of duty, and deserves the commendation of all law abiding citizens.

THE INFORMATION.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hampton applied to Judge Sterrett for a warrant of arrest of all the employees of the Conduit Company who participated and aided in the laying of the pipe under the railroad at Power's run on Monday last. An information charging about forty persons by name, with riot, was presented to the court, signed by Antes Snyder, of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. The information represented that about one hundred and twenty-five men had assaulted and driven away Mr. W. T. Coursin and six other railroad men from their station at Power's Run, and a large number of them had been drunk and riotous, had been guilty of fighting among themselves, and had committed acts to the terror of the neighborhood; that Robert Wilson, as Superintendent of the Columbia Conduit Company, had organized the force and taken it to Power's run for an unlawful purpose, and that he encouraged the men in their disturbances and led them on; that E. Gordon and S. Galloway, agents of the Conduit Company, had aided in raising the force and taking it to Power's run, and that the other parties in the information had acted under the orders of the gentlemen. The information also set forth that Mr. Wilson had informed deponent that he had been sent by the Conduit Company to Power's run to do the unlawful act complained of.

THE WARRANT.

Judge Sterrett then issued a warrant to Officer Kreuter, for the arrest of Robert Wilson, J. Gallaway, E. Gordon, W. Burwinkle, James Gordon, George Gordon, John Roberts, John Connelly, Crane Andrews, John Hines, Wm. Hulings, John Smith, John Lavey, Henry McCruner, Wm. Jones, S. Boyd. Samuel Carson, Joseph Jones, James Coombs, B. Andrews, Bruer Harris, W. Andrews, E. Ireland, M. Carey, T. McConnolly, T. Crowley, M. Dolan, H. Wolmer, W. Moore, R. Nicholson, J. Woods, J. Morrow, A. Evans, Patrick Connolly, Tim Connolly, John Weissenberger, Alex. Gray, James Joseph, Peter Kyle, James Callahan and Richard Archer, with others unknown, with authority to bring them before the Court, to be dealt with according to law.

CAPTURING THE ARMY.

Early yesterday morning the officer holding the warrant, accompanied by a number of other officers, repaired to Power's Run, on a special train, and without any resistance on the part of the Conduit men, arrested some forty of them, including all that were on the ground, brought them down on the train and marched them over to the Common Pleas Court room No. 1, where they filed in one by one, and took their seats quietly. Following them were Dr. Hostetter, Mr. McElroy, John Barton, Mr. Marshal, Robert Woods and a number of other gentlemen interested on the side of the Conduit Company.

Judge Sterrett soon after appeared, and the scene in the court room was quite unusual, as the bar was mostly occupied by laboringmen, while the lobby was crowded with spectators.

Mr. Hampton next put in an appearance, accompanied by Mr. Swarzwelder, who assisted at the hearings.

ACTIVITY AT POWER'S RUN.

The news of the capture of the army of occupation at Power's Run, soon spread along the line of the West Penn Railroad, and Superintendent Creighton at once took advantage of the situation. Finding no one to resist him, he gathered a force of men, and the pipe in the culvert was torn up and thrown off the road, in spite of his intention to break the connection, that the flow of oil might be stopped so as to prevent waste; but for some reason or other the oil continued to flow for some time, resulting in considerable loss.

THE HEARING IN COURT.

Judge Sterrett asked the officer if he was ready to make return, and he replied that he had arrested about forty men.

The Judge said that he thought it proper to explain the manner in which this arrest was brought about. An information for riot had been presented to him, and at first he was not disposed to entertain it. But his attention had been drawn to a section in the new Constitution, which not only gave him the jurisdiction he had exercised, but which he considered made it as much imperative to do what he had done as to transact the ordinary business of the court. He then cited the ninth section of article fifth, imposing upon Common Pleas Judges the duties of justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

The hearing then proceeded, Mr. Hampton reading the information.

After some discussion as to the amount of bail, the Court fixed $1,000 as the sum for the ringleaders, and $500 for the other men.

Dr. Hostetter then went bail in the sum of $1,000, each for Wilson, Galloway and Gordon, $1,000 for Murray and $500 for Stager.

But ten of the other men had as yet been identified, and Mr. Barton said that they would be bailed in a short time. All those, or nearly all those under arrest, wore red flannel badges in their coats, a mark used to distinguish them on the ground.

Mr. Snyder, who had subscribed to the information, was then examined on behalf of the prosecution, and detailed the situation of affairs at Power's Run, on Monday afternoon last. He testified to the occupation of the culvert by the men with red badges, and the fact that they were mostly armed with pick handles. He had seen two fights among them during the afternoon. He demanded possession of the culvert, as agent of the railroad company, from Robert Wilson, Superintendent of the Conduit Company. After some parleying, and telegraphing to Denny, Mr. Wilson replied that he had been sent there to put down the pipe and keep it there, and he would do so—that he received his instructions from Dr. Hostetter.

Several other witnesses were examined, on behalf of the railroad company, being the eight men who had been on guard before the opposing force overpowered them. They identified a large number of those under arrest. These witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Marshal, and it was late in the afternoon when the hearing closed.

The question as to entering bail for the workmen was discussed, and the counsel for the Conduit Company stated that they had nothing to suggest in the matter.

Mr. Hampton stated that Dr. Hostetter had furnished these poor men with badges and pickhandles, and had got them into trouble; but it seemed that he was not disposed to give bail for them. In order that they might not be imprisoned, he suggested that they be released on their own recognizance, to appear for trial at the March term. Having secured the ringleaders, he had accomplished his purpose.

This was assented to by the Court, and they were discharged.

Judge Sterrett characterized the proceeding at Power's run as a gross violation of law, and one that called for severe punishment. It is to be hoped that we shall have no more such riotous demonstrations in Allegheny county.

## LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., for the week ending February 5, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hydrocarbon furnace—Chas. M. Gearing, Pittsburgh. Filed June 17, 1874.

Piston-packings—John Bole, Pittsburgh. Filed December 29, 1874.

Sheer-booms—W. C. Culbertson, Girard. Filed December 16, 1874.

Car-couplings—Chas. Billmeyer, York. Filed November 4, 1874.

Reverberating-furnaces—John Nicholson, Jr., Pittsburgh, assignor to Ragot De Mouthenery Gas Company, same place. Filed March 24, 1874.

Stair-rod Securers—Thomas W. Gardner, Pittsburgh. Filed August 15, 1874.

Boring-machines—Z. C. Phillips, Pittsburgh. Filed June 18, 1874.

Sewing Machines—D. Williamson, Sunbury. Filed August 1, 1874.

Machines for Dressing Shingles—Samuel M. King, Lancaster. Filed January 4, 1875.

Metallic Ceilings—Henry Adler, Pittsburgh. Filed May 30, 1874.

Joints for Wrought Iron Pipes—Geo. Lander, Pittsburgh, Assignor to himself and Thomas M. Carnegie, same place. Filed December 8, 1874.

Machines for Making Toy Confectionery—James Goucher, Stroudsburg. Filed July 30, 1874.

Hair Cutters' Gages—A. G. Wilkins, Meadville. Filed December 12, 1874.

Horse Shoe Machines—Jos. Williams, Sharpsburg. Filed October 28, 1874.

Car Couplings—John J. Labaye, Reading. Filed November 3, 1874.

Wheels for Vehicles—John B. Fink, Saegerstown, assignor of one-half his right to Wm. S. Goodall. Filed November 28, 1874.

Car-Heaters—Thomas W. Tyler, Corry, assignor of one-half his right to F. M. Goodwood, same place. Filed January 13, 1875.

Farm-Fences—Lovren E. Hogue, Sandy Lake. Filed September 25, 1871.

Ironing-Boards—A. Ike, Lancaster. Filed April 25, 1874.

Carpenters' Sliding Gages and Squares. A. Ike and J. Baumgartner, Lancaster. Filed September 2, 1874.

Spark-Arresters—John B. Carr, Palo Alto. Filed August 12, 1871.

Axles for Vehicles—John McCurdy, Smicksburg. Filed March 19 1874.

Coatings for Oil Barrels—M. W. Quick, Titusville. Filed October 26, 1874.

OHIO.

Animal Traps—Hiram C. Burk, Zoar Station Filed September 25, 1874.

Door Springs—Jas. B. Cottom, Dayton. Filed December 19, 1874.

Washing Machines—J. C. Chase, Rutland. Filed November 25, 1874.

Burglar Alarms—A. C. Taylor, Otto-kee. Filed June 25, 1874.

Dies for Swagging Harvester Guards—Jas. R. Sedwick, Doylestown (near Chippewa P. O.), assignor to Gline, Selberling & Co., same place. Filed March 9, 1874.

Gages for Turning Water Wheels—E. R. Stillwell, Dayton, assignor to the Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed December 19, 1874.

Button Workers—Bement Yaw and James Mitchell (administrators of Robert H. Mitchell, deceased), New Concord. Filed June 22, 1874.

Hoisting Apparatus—Henry Oppman and Alexander Rauch, Steubenville. Filed December 2, 1874.

Spade Holders—F. R. Glascock, Hillsborough. Filed December 18, 1874.

Egg Carriers—Ephraim Burnett and Wm. H. Garrett, New Concord. Filed August 1, 1874.

Rufflers for Sewing Machines—George W. Davis, Hamilton. Filed July 14, 1874.

Lock for Drawers—Ruel W. Whitney, Cleveland, assignor to Wilson Sewing Machine Company, same place. Filed November 2, 1874.

Printers' Shooting Sticks—James H. Frey, Cleveland, assignor to Allen G. Baker, Frey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed November 3, 1874.

Air and Steam Car Brakes—S. M. Cornell, Newark, assignor of one-half his right to R. M. Weaver, Williamsport. Filed January 4, 1875.

Corn Shellers—John N. Wolfe, Lancaster. Filed December 12, 1874.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Coal Boxes—James L. Holliday, Wheeling, assignor of one half his right to J. A. Holliday, same place. Filed December 24, 1874.

## OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

### Its Defects and their Remedy.

We have already referred to the series of questions addressed by Prof. Cochran, of the Pittsburgh High School, to prominent educators, and others. The editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* prints the questions, and answers them, as follows:

1. What, in your opinion, are the most radical defects in our present system of education?

2. How can these defects be remedied?

3. What effect would a wise system of technical education have upon our commercial, manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests?

4. To what extent do other countries absorb our trade? Give instances, and, as far as possible, statistics.

The answers are given seriatim:

1. The most radical defect in our present system of public schools is that it ignores the labor destiny of the mass of mankind. It does not teach them how to earn a living. It prescribes one course for all, which fails in those when boys may best acquire habits of labor and bodily hardihood, if they get them at all, and thus, if they went through, would unfit them for labor, without giving them a capital to live without it. It ignores the poor and hardworked, and assumes that they can spare their children and support them at school till they are fifteen or eighteen years old. It does not make provision, either by courses of teaching or by rules, for those children that can attend school but a small part of the year, and only a minor part of the years required for the full course. In short, our system is too much perfected for the necessities of the people. It does not provide for what is the rule as well as the old, irregular, cheap, and mostly voluntary schools.

2. The remedy is to provide courses of teaching for public schools that the mass of people can let their children attend school; to make this, the most numerous class, the chief object of the public schools, instead of treating systems which treat them not as of no consequence, or remit them to the night schools.

There are also grave defects of detail in the multiplication of studies, and the overcramming and per cent. ratings for the election of the teacher, and in the enormous increase in the cost of school-books; but we pass by these.

3. Technical education would probably follow the rudimentary course, which is the same for all. In the higher professions and arts the supply of instruction is already up to the demand, and will keep pace with it. So small a portion of the whole can find employment in these that it is not a proper object for public schools. The general mechanical interests can only right in the public schools, because—if for no other reason—the trades unions would resist it.

4. The extent to which other countries absorb our trade—if it means the industries we should be able to do—may be seen by the statistics of amounts and kinds of importations, and of our shipping.

## THE MONONGAHELA WHARVES.

### Committee Organization—Annual Reports—Appropriation Asked For.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met last evening and elected Mr. H. D. Rolfe as chairman.

The chairman elect being absent, Mr. Conway presided.

The following pay rolls were approved:

| | |
|---|---|
| South Side wharf— | |
| December, 1874 | $113 05 |
| January, 1875 | 108 33 |
| North Side wharf— | |
| November, 1874 | $187 08 |
| December, 1874 | 426 08 |
| January, 1875 | 188 83 |

The North Side Wharf Master, A. Buchanan, presented his report for the year ending February 1, 1875, showing the receipts to have been $7,907, and the uncollected bills amount to $2,108 15.

C. T. Evans, South Side Wharf Master, presented his report for the same year, showing the receipts to have been $3,105 and the expenses $1,343 77.

Both reports were received and filed.

The fifth rate of wharfage, at half past seven o'clock P. M., was fixed as the time for regular meetings.

Mr. Hahn moved that the watchman at the Point be discharged, inasmuch as he is an officer of the Allegheny Wharf Committee. Carried.

It was decided to ask an appropriation of $4,000 for the North Side and $1,000 for the South Side wharves for the current year.

A communication was presented from the Brownsville Packet Company, asking a reduction of wharfage on their boats. Action on the communication was postponed.

Mr. Haines moved that the City Attorney be directed to prepare an ordinance establishing a wharf on the South Side from a point one hundred and forty feet west of First street to Sixth street. Carried.

On motion, the Attorney was requested to report the progress in the case pending in court in relation to the right of the city to collect wharfage.

On motion adjourned.

## THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

### An Organized Relief Agency to be Established.

General James S. Brisbin, United States army, stationed at Omaha, Nebraska, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel. He will remain here for some days, and comes with credentials authorizing the establishment of agencies for the relief of the sufferers by the grasshopper famine. General Brisbe n states that when the distress commenced the army officers were appealed to and they promptly furnished a large amount of old clothing, and such provisions as was in their power to supply. He was then sent to New York city to procure additional aid, and there established societies in a systematic manner, through which large quantities of clothing and provisions were forwarded to the sufferers. It was then considered that the supply was ample. The suffering continued and the aid furnished was exhausted. In order that they might not be imprisoned, he suggested that they be released on their own recognizance, to appear for trial at the March term. Having secured the ringleaders, he had accomplished his purpose.

This was assented to by the Court, and they were discharged.

Judge Sterrett characterized the proceeding at Power's run as a gross violation of law, and one that called for severe punishment. It is to be hoped that we shall have no more such riotous demonstrations in Allegheny county.

## THE WATER COMMITTEE.

### Is It Legally Constituted?—Meeting Last Evening and Adjournment Without Transacting any Business.

The Water Committee of City Councils met last evening, in regular session, with a large attendance. There were also a large number of outsiders present, while the rotunda of Municipal Hall and the Mayor's public office were crowded with anxious and excited politicians. The occasion of the large gathering was the prospective contest for Civil Engineer and some minor offices. The crowd down stairs was also augmented by candidates for appointment under the Mayor, and their friends. The committee met in the Water Assessor's room, with the expectation of transacting old Water Works business.

A QUESTION OF LEGALITY.

Soon after assembling, the Chairman, Mr. R. B. Brown, presented the following:

*R. B. Brown, Esq., Chairman of the Water Committee:*

DEAR SIR:—The 12th section of the act of April 1st, 1868, provides that the Presidents of Council shall appoint all standing and special committees, and it also provides that "in all committees the Common Council shall preponderate in numbers and have a majority of at least one." A compliance with the latter provision is imperative in order that the proceedings of the committee shall be of any legal or binding force.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

Mr. Harrison at once made a motion to adjourn, but some discussion occurring on the question of the legality of the committee, he withdrew the motion.

The Chairman stated the occasion of the opinion was the fact that Mr. Robbins, of Common Council and a member of the committee, had resigned, thus leaving the committee without a majority of members from the lower branch.

Several members claimed that the committee having been legally constituted, originally, the resignation of a member could not now render it incompetent to transact business.

The Chairman thought the committee should act upon the opinion of its legal advisor. He, Mr. Brown, had visited the President of the Common branch, and that gentleman had stated that he would fill the vacancy at the meeting on Monday.

Dr. Gross and others, while not agreeing that the committee was incompetent to transact business, thought it would be well to await the filling of the vacancy.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Otto Hensel bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The creditors having elected William C. Borland, of Pittsburgh, assignee, the same was approved.

William H. Porter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On application of the assignee order made for the examination of the bankrupt before Register Harper on the 11th inst.

United States vs. the distillery and rectifying establishment owned by James S Brown, on motion of U. S. Attorney Reed the property condemned as forfeited to the United States.

### Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

This Court was engaged all day in hearing the case of the Columbia Conduit officers and employees, charged with riot, and elsewhere reported.

### Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of Ed. Whalley vs. John Routh, John Neff and Joseph Irwin—a non-suit having been taken as to the Pennsylvania railroad—another defendant came into court this morning with a verdict in favor of Joseph Irwin, but finding against Neff and Routh, requiring them to pay damages of $25 and costs. Mr. Barton, attorney for plaintiff, then made a motion for a new trial on the grounds that "the damage found, twenty-five dollars, under the evidence, is so grossly inadequate that a proper regard for the due administration of the law requires that it should be set aside."

In the case of Christian Langenheim vs. Henry T. Price, the jury is out.

The case of Louis Schlager vs. Morningstar & Keyster, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge White.

### Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Francis Myford, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, the jury is out.

E. W. Miller and W. H. Howard, indicted for larceny on oath of George W. Nichols. *Nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs of defendants.

Frank Holland, indicted for larceny on oath of Charles Machesney. Defendant plead guilty and is sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the workhouse.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny Poor Board meets this afternoon.

THE Police Committee will meet Saturday evening.

THE Taxpayers' Union did no business yesterday, there being but six members present.

SEVENTY shivering strollers sought shelter at the Station last night. Joe took them in.

CHARLES EVANS, South Side Wharf Master, reports receipts during the past year amounting to $8,105, and expenditures $1,343 77.

PRIMARY elections are now in order. The Mayors of both cities have issued proclamations for elections for ward officers on the 16th inst.

HUGH BOYLE, the old and faithful officer on the Allegheny Suspension bridge, has been re-commissioned by Mayors McCarthy and Phillips.

There is no truth in the report that a bridge was to be put on the Connellsville Railroad and that travel had been interrupted.

MR. GEORGE HAIN, who was injured last Monday by falling over an embankment, while driving a sled, near Freedom, died Tuesday morning.

OVER three hundred dollars have been paid out since the first of the month for out-door relief, by Clerk McConaghy, of the Allegheny Poor Board.

MRS. DR. WARD, wife of the late physician at the City Farm, died very suddenly Wednesday night, at the residence of Mr. W. Bacon, at Rouge's station.

LENT commences on Wednesday next. The day is known as "Ash Wednesday," and the season continues forty days, and concludes with Easter Sunday.

THOMAS SMITH, an Irish blacksmith at West Elizabeth, this county, fell from the roof of his dwelling yesterday and dislocated his shoulder. He was repairing a spout when the accident occurred.

THE overturning of a carriage yesterday afternoon, at Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, detained a funeral procession ten or fifteen minutes. None of the occupants of the vehicle were injured.

THE fire-alarm telegraph at West End, this county, fell from the roof of his dwelling yesterday and dislocated his shoulder. He was repairing a spout when the accident occurred.

THE overturning of a carriage yesterday afternoon, at Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, detained a funeral procession ten or fifteen minutes. None of the occupants of the vehicle were injured.

A MAN named O'Brian, hailing from Pittsburgh, has been arrested at Johnstown, for the larceny of forty-five dollars from the tavern of James Kelly, Cambria borough. He was committed for trial.

JAMES STACKS, a workman in Robinson, Ren & Co.'s foundry, on Carson street, Southside, fell into a ladle of molten metal yesterday morning while handling a ladle of moulten metal. One of his hands was burned.

THE firemen, police and all city officers are not to be paid for the month of January until the new appropriations are made by Councils. Firemen and policemen are seriously troubled regarding the matter, and cannot understand the new law.

WILLIAM Graham, brother of Senator James L. Graham, of Allegheny, died yesterday morning at his residence in Allegheny. The deceased was about sixty years of age. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and also in the late rebellion.

AN alarm from box 65, about seven o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a slight fire at Park Bridge works, which originated from the ignition of the gas of the Siemen furnace. The engines did not go into service, as the flames were promptly extinguished.

A LOT of straw in the cellar of a house on a court off Virgin alley was set on fire yesterday morning, and for a time it was feared the building would be destroyed. The prompt application of a few buckets of water quenched the flames. No alarm was given.

AN ERROR occurred in our remarks introducing the argument in the Kitty Roup case, made by Messrs. Hampton and Campbell. The argument was given as that for the city, whereas it was for Kitty Roup—a mistake that the text of the argument readily corrected.

OFFICER PENDER yesterday arrived here with John Fosselman and John Winn, Jr., who are charged before Commissioner McCandless, by Special Agent Hays, of the Postoffice, with breaking into the postoffices at Reed's Gap and Farmsdale, Juniata county, Pa., and with stealing therefrom mail keys and letters. The prisoners were committed to the Allegheny county jail to await a hearing.

THE following officers have been elected by the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad Company: President, J. McCleary; Secretary, B. F. Flenniken; Treasurer, L. K. Evans. Directors—James Dunn, Jacob Swart, Ephraim Conger, Thomas Iams, John T. Hook, S. Rinehart, Jr., H. Lindley, A. A. Furman, John Mannel, John D. Wood, Wm. C. Condit and Henry Swart.

IT is asserted in a St. Louis paper that some Pittsburgh burglars attempted to rob the safe in the office of the Guardians of the Poor, in that city, and adds: "The safe was nothing remarkably difficult to overcome by any burglar not a disgrace to his profession, but these Pittsburgh professionals failed ignominiously. The failure to open the safe, though, was the least part of the ignorance and imbecility displayed. Had the attempt to open the safe been successful, not a cent would have been secured, because there was nothing in it. The burglar who imagines that on any occasion a safe in the office of Guardians of the Poor has money in it, and who supposes that, in case any money should get into the safe, the guardians would allow it to remain there, knows nothing of public liberality or the ways of officials."

## BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

### Record of 1874—A Good Showing.

Building Inspector R. M. Reed, yesterday filed with the Controller his report for 1874, showing the number and value of new buildings constructed in the city during the year, as follows:

| Ward. | No. Buildings. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 4 | $ 84,500 |
| Second | 8 | 8,400 |
| Third | 7 | 8,000 |
| Fourth | 7 | 23,700 |
| Fifth | 17 | 69,100 |
| Sixth | 28 | 74,500 |
| Seventh | 8 | 14,200 |
| Eighth | 25 | 78,700 |
| Ninth | 2 | 1,400 |
| Tenth | 2 | 2,600 |
| Eleventh | 24 | 100,500 |
| Twelfth | 15 | 40,000 |
| Thirteenth | 22 | 37,900 |
| Fourteenth | 45 | 219,900 |
| Fifteenth | 21 | 55,500 |
| Sixteenth | 52 | 117,200 |
| Seventeenth | 66 | 134,400 |
| Eighteenth | 56 | 70,000 |
| Nineteenth | 25 | 74,600 |
| Twentieth | 49 | 151,000 |
| Twenty-first | 26 | 70,900 |
| Twenty-second | 12 | 44,300 |
| Twenty-third | 22 | 54,100 |
| Twenty-fourth | 4 | 8,000 |
| Twenty-fifth | 22 | 92,200 |
| Twenty-sixth | 12 | 30,100 |
| Twenty-seventh | 12 | 28,700 |
| Twenty-eighth | 3 | 7,300 |
| Twenty-ninth | 6 | 16,700 |
| Thirtieth | 3 | 3,200 |
| Thirty-first | 12 | 16,300 |
| Thirty-second | 12 | 55,000 |
| Thirty-third | 2 | 4,000 |
| Thirty-fourth | 7 | 27,100 |
| Thirty-fifth | 5 | 4,500 |
| Thirty-sixth | 18 | 62,500 |
| Thirty-seventh | 30 | 33,000 |
| Totals | 775 | $2,067,700 |

The total number of brick buildings was 439; frames, 301; additions and alterations, 35. During the year eight buildings were condemned and taken down. Six chimneys and eleven fire walls were also condemned and repaired. The receipts for the year ending January 30, were $3,124, the same having been paid into the City Treasury.

## THE MAIL SERVICE.

### What Pittsburgh Contributes in Weight.

We have received from the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Washington, D. C., a detailed statement of mail matter of all classes originating at fifty of the largest offices in the United States, for a period of four weeks, commencing December 1st, 1874. From this statement, Pittsburgh makes a very favorable showing. Compared with seven other cities, the figures are as follows:

| | Number Weight pieces. | pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1,115,908 | 90,124 |
| Washington | 1,235,276 | 87,251 |
| Buffalo | 527,571 | 28,428 |
| Cleveland | 967,574 | 75,957 |
| New Orleans | 1,141,666 | 59,602 |
| San Francisco | 886,315 | 59,649 |
| Baltimore | 1,332,045 | 76,851 |
| Cincinnati | 1,634,628 | 181,381 |

In comparing these figures, it must be remembered that the public documents, blanks, etc., mailed from Washington, constitute a large item in the weight, and that Baltimore, Cincinnati and New Orleans largely exceed us in population.

New York leads with a weight of 1,639,753 pounds; Chicago, 421,251 pounds; Boston, 338,848 pounds, and Philadelphia 309,720 pounds. The total aggregate for the month, was 41,241,960 pieces, or 4,545,048 pounds. From these figures, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the mail service.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

### Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson takes a benefit to-night in "One Wife," on which occasion she will be supported by Mr. Morrison and the stock company. "The Sea of Ice" is announced for Monday evening.

### Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The wonderful Victorelli family, Levantine, Curry, Annie Braddon, Low and Frank Collins, the Lyons and several other stars appeared in the new bill of specialties last night, much to the delight of the very large audience present. The same programme will be repeated this evening.

MR. JOHN HARPER, President of the Board, has sent to this office a copy of the annual report of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for 1874.

### The Home for the Aged Poor,

of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and County, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, 30 Washington street, Allegheny City, is conducted on the same plan as those already established in fifteen cities of the United States, viz: Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Cleveland, Albany, etc.

The conditions for admission are to be old, destitute, unable to get a living, and of good moral character. No distinction is made on account of religion or nationality.

The sisters have to provide their old inmates with food and clothing, by way in his manner and that he was fond of things that boys are fond of. I thought him the most charming man I ever knew.

Q. You think that you were right, then?

A. I had not had the experience I have since had with men. I loved him next to my father.

Q. Up to what period did you retain these feelings?

A. As I mingled with the world my idol became dim. I met other men his peers and superiors, as I grew older.

Q. Did those rivals of Mr. Beecher come into as intimate companionship with you as he did?

A. I don't know to whom you refer. When I came to know Charles Sumner I ranked him higher intellectually, morally and socially than Beecher. I also ranked Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Sumner and Mr. Beecher. That portrait was sent to Moulton in the summer of 1870, to the best of my recollection. [The receipt of $500 paid to Page, the artist, for the portrait of Beecher, was placed in evidence.]

One or two little incidents occurred before the demeanor of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton which drew my attention to them, but nothing occurred later. For many years Moulton and I had been mut